The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1873. NUMBER 363.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.
Room 21 Tribune Building.

COAL.

Coal, Coal.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
1 West Randolph-st.

Lump Lehigh	$11.50
Lackawanna	9.50
Diamond	10.00
Wyoming	9.00
Walnut Hill, Erie, and Briar Hill	9.00
Hocking Valley	8.00
Minonk	8.00
Masten's Indiana Block	8.00
Wilmington	6.00

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Liberal Reduction made on Coal by the Car Load.

INSURANCE.

THE PEOPLE'S

INSURANCE CO.,
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.
CASH ASSETS, - - $365,029.91
This Company having entered the agency field with assets as above stated, and liabilities including reinsurance fund amounting only to $25,000, has already complied with the State Insurance Laws of Illinois, ENTERED BONDS, RULINGS, SUITINGS, and REAVERS.
We Discount TEN PER CENT on all Garments ordered of us during remainder of August, 1873.
WEDDING GARMENTS a Specialty.
SERVANTS' LIVERY made to measure.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

IMPORTING TAILORS,
WABASH-AV., cor. Monroe-st.
ESTABLISHED 1854.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GRAIN.

POPE & DAVIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 Washington-st., Chicago.
Prompt personal attention to business. Correspondence and Consignments invited.
W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS

RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.
Heating and ventilating buildings promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting first-class furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.
BLISS & BROWN, 61 Lake-st., Chicago.

VAN'S Ranges, Broilers, &c.

No. 36 STATE-ST.
S. J. HERON, S.W. Agent.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY AT WHOLESALE.

Correspondence and Orders from the Trade solicited.
HADLEY BROTHERS,
Wholesale Booksellers,
136 State-st., Chicago.

J. M. W. JONES,

Printing STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c., and Book PRINTING, of all Kinds, promptly and at fair prices. Railroad Work and Office Supplies specialties.
Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Lake View High School Building.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of the town of Lake View, for the erection of a State School Building in said town, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the office of S. N. Reed, Architect, No. 8 Major Block, from Tuesday, Aug. 12, until Saturday, Aug. 23, 1873, at noon. Proposals will be addressed to W. A. Larrabee, Treasurer, Box 3, City Hall, and will be indorsed: Proposals for High School Building.
D. GWEN,
E. BARD,
P. D. JONES, JR.,
Trustees of Schools, Lake View.
Chicago, Aug. 12, 1873.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,
SECOMB & CO.,
197 State-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

Commencing this date, and until further notice, the Morning Express for St. Louis, via Main Line, and Kansas City Express, via Louisiana Route, both daily, (Sundays excepted), will leave Chicago 9 a. m., instead of 10 a. m.
Joliet Mail and Dwight Accommodation, and Wayne, Aurora, and Washington Express will leave Chicago daily, except Sunday, at 4:30 p. m., instead of 4:30 p. m., as heretofore. All other trains as usual. See time-card in another column.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the firm of C. Buesch & Co. is this day by mutual consent dissolved. All claims against the firm, as well as accounts due them, will be settled by Fred. Buesch and Theo. Jahncke.
Chicago, Aug. 16, 1873.
Taking leave to inform my customers, friends and the public generally that I have purchased the interest of Fred. Buesch in the late firm of C. Buesch & Co., and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 473 Wells-st., under the style of Buesch & Co., and solicit a continuance of the favors heretofore bestowed on the late firm, and pledge myself to receive orders as usual.
THEODORE JAHNCKE.

SUITS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, &c.

HEAVY REDUCTIONS

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,
State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.,
Call special attention to their large and handsome assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, embracing

Suits, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,

Which they have marked very low to close out previous to their removal to their new store, State and Washington-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF Michigan-av. Property AT AUCTION.

Wednesday Afternoon, Aug. 20, 1873,
AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.
ON THE PREMISES.
We shall sell, without reserve, the north 40 feet of Lot 25 in Spring's Subdivision of Section 22, Town 39, Range 14.
This property is located on the east side of Michigan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts.
Title perfect. Free of incumbrance.
TERMS—One-sixth cash on day of sale, one-sixth in 30 days, one-third in one year, one-third in two years, with interest at 8 per cent.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

"A Word to the Wise."

Our Fall and Winter Fashions are issued. We have just placed on our Counter a good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COATINGS, TROWSERINGS, SUITINGS, and BEAVERS.
We Discount TEN PER CENT on all Garments ordered of us during remainder of August, 1873.
WEDDING GARMENTS a Specialty.
SERVANTS' LIVERY made to measure.

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216 Washington-st., Chicago.
Prompt personal attention to business. Correspondence and Consignments invited.
W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS
Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,
At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,
Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.
Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:
Single Copies.....2 cts. | 100 Copies.....75 cts.
10 Copies.....15 cts. | 1,000 Copies.....$5.00
Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

Amberg's Letter Holder, File, AND BINDER, WITH INDEXES.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
113 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE—To close the estate of the late E. W. H. Ward, of New York, our Western Branch, 191 State-st., Chicago, with the sole control of our agency for Ward's Cloth-lined and Paper Collar. This is a splendid opportunity, seldom offered.
For further particulars, apply to
E. W. WARD, Executor,
191 East Madison-st.

STEAM HEATING.

STEAM HEATING,

In all its branches, and Dealers in Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings.
SAM'L I. POPE & CO.,
87 & 89 West Lake-st.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
Draws the last day of every month. 1,000 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 3443, St. Louis, Mo.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Horrible Collision on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Forty-three Persons Killed and Wounded.

Saturday Night's Passenger Train Wrecked.

It Collides with a Coal Train Near Lemont.

A Locomotive BoilerTorn Open and the Smoking-Car Thrown on Top of It.

Passengers Scalded by Escaping Steam—An Awful Night Scene.

Nine Persons Killed, Nine Fatally Injured, and Twenty-five Wounded.

Arrival of the Sufferers in the City.

Scenes at the County Hospital and at the Morgue.

Criminal Carelessness of a Freight Conductor.

Death of Roger J. Brass—Captain Jack Smith Fatally Scalded.

Reception of the News at the State Capital.

Another of those railroad horrors which periodically thrill the country occurred Saturday night on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, between Willow Station and Lemont, about 23 miles from this city. The lightning express which leaves at 9 o'clock every evening for St. Louis started at the usual hour, and, without any premonition of disaster, flew on at the usual rate of speed—twenty-five miles an hour. It was Saturday night, and many persons were going to the country to spend Sunday, and many others who had been in the city on business were returning to their homes along the line. The train consisted of a locomotive, a baggage-car, a smoking-car, two coaches, and two sleeping-cars. The cars were well filled, particularly the smoking-car. The train was due at Willow Station at 9:55, and was on time. It is not usual for this train to stop at that station, but on this occasion it was necessary, in order to take on a sleeping-car which was brought from St. Louis by the train which left that city in the morning.

THE COLLISION.

The train started from Willow Station, according to the best evidence, ten minutes behind, and, as it is customary on this road to make up lost time, undoubtedly the rate of speed was somewhat accelerated. The conductor and engineer knew they were to pass a coal train at Lemont, seven miles distant, but unhappily that train did not wait, as it should have done, but came on toward the passenger train, expecting to make Willow Station. It was a race for life. The conductor and engineer of the coal train knew that the passenger train, laden with precious lives, was in front, and if they did not reach a switch by a certain time a collision was inevitable. Both trains were rushing towards destruction. On they flew over the iron way through the darkness, the speed increasing at every revolution of the wheels. The passengers in the sleeping-cars were preparing to retire, or had already done so. Those in the coaches were looking forward to reaching their destination, where expectant families awaited their coming. The suspicion of danger never crossed the minds of any, when suddenly, without a moment's warning, not even a whistle, the two trains were locked in an embrace of death, and in one terrible moment wives were made widows, children became fatherless, mourning was sent to the threshold of many happy homes, and sorrow that can never be eradicated pierced many hearts. There were three concussions—first, when the engines met and were destroyed; second, when the baggage-car struck and was smashed into fragments; and third, when the smoking-car collided and leaped in the air, alighting on the fractured boiler of the freight engine. The remains of the passenger-train engine were thrown from the track, toward the east, and so were the ruins of the baggage car. Then came the smoking-car on top of the boiler. The force part of this car was burst open by the force with which it struck, the final wheels rebounding on the track, and there it stood at an angle of thirty degrees, the passengers imprisoned in the broken iron and wood, while

THE SCALDED SUFFERERS

were enduring unutterable torture. Soon after an engine came from Lemont, bringing four physicians; but when they came they could do little or nothing. Supposing they would be called upon to give surgical aid, they came equipped with surgical instruments, which were not required, and the liniment and oil which were so badly needed were still three miles away at Lemont. An engine was sent back for them, and in the meantime the doctors examined their patients and did the best they could with the meagre appliances at hand. They called for bandages, and one noble woman, Mrs. McCord, of Bloomington, tore her underskirt into strips until it was exhausted. Then sheets were torn and opiates and anæsthetics administered to give temporary relief. As soon as the train from Lemont returned, the wounded were made more comfortable, and about 3 o'clock in the morning

ANOTHER TRAIN FROM CHICAGO,

with the officials of the road and a reinforcement of doctors, reached the scene.

There was but little murmuring among the passengers. A few broke out in words of indignation against the officers of the road for what they conceived to be the unreasonable delay in the arrival of assistance, but generally those who escaped were too much concerned about the wounded, and too busy in attending to their wants, to think of anything else.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT

was the inexcusable fecklessness of the conductor of the freight train in leaving Lemont when he knew that it was

A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH,—

that it was a mere chance if he could reach a switch in time,—that it was his duty to remain there until the passenger train, which had the right of way, was safely by, and that any way he had no right to run any risks or take any chances. Mr. Huston, station-agent at Lemont, entreated him not to leave the station, and so uneasy was Mr. Huston when he did leave, that he listened until he heard the concussion, and then he went to work to secure the necessary aid.

The night was dark, the sky cloudy, the waning moon shed no light, the stars were visible overhead, but a thick fog covered the surface of the earth, and lights could not be seen for any great distance. That made no difference, however. With the same reckless management of the freight train the accident might have occurred in the full blaze of noon-day. There would be nothing to prevent it. A curve in the road hid the trains from each other, and the engineers could do nothing to stop their engines. In this case nothing seems to have been attempted. There was no flagman there, by a deed of heroism to lighten this gloomy tale.

SAG BRIDGE,

near which the accident occurred, takes its place in the history of railroad massacres side by side with Carr's Bridge, Long Hollow and other places made memorable by disasters.

THE SCENE AT THE WRECK.

The train which went from Chicago returned to the city at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing the two sleeping-cars and the coaches which were uninjured. What was left behind was not worth bringing. The engines were demolished; the passenger engine was torn almost to fragments, and the freight engine was not in much better condition. The debris was strewn all around, splinters covering the ground. The passenger engine, or rather what remained of it, lay outside the track, to the east, the remains of the baggage-car pointing to the west, while the smoking-car ruins pointed to the east as it lay over

THE MURDEROUS BOILER.

The coal cars were badly used, many of them being utterly destroyed. When the cars were smashed the trucks ran up together, and there were half-a-dozen pairs of wheels standing as close as they could on the track. The ruin was almost complete. In one of the freight cars was a lot of railroad iron, which shot forward when the end of the car burst, covering the top of the tender and reaching over to the smoking-car, pinioning some of the passengers. These rails were visible yesterday. It is easy to imagine what wrecked and ditched cars are, but it is not easy to form an idea of the terrific force of the concussion which caused the wholesale ruin visible yesterday.

AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

It was about 3 o'clock yesterday morning when the bodies of the dead and wounded began to arrive. Already the news of the accident had spread around the city, and the doors of the County Hospital on Arnold street, near Eighteenth, were surrounded by a crowd of men, women, and children; some few impelled by a vague horror of finding a near relative among those inanimate or agonized burdens; most of them attracted by that morbid desire to see and hear every horrible detail. They would not be driven away. They clustered round the gateway and impeded the bearers of the bodies, yielding only to the physical force of policemen. Now a wounded man, now a dead one, was carried in. To hear the

GROANS OF THE BURNED AND SCALDED,

as the motion roused them to a full sense of their anguish, was enough to appall the stoutest heart.

Every preparation had already been made for the reception of the wounded. It was expected that about thirty would be sent to the hospital, but this number was not reached during the day. How utterly disproportioned is that dirty building to the necessities of the city was never before fully illustrated. The crowding necessitated by the addition of eighteen patients—that was the number for which room was needed—was painful. And to Dr. Strong, and others of the hospital staff, great credit is due for the systematic manner in which the arrangements were made, and for the disposition of the patients.

When the last body had been taken into the hospital, it was found that five were corpses, many others being in so desperate a condition that their transfer to the Morgue was merely regarded as a question of time. The corpses were taken to the dead-house and arranged as well as they could be. Four were recognized, and one is, as yet, unidentified. Since the morning a sixth died, John Metzler by name. They were laid out with becoming decency, but a more ghostly sight than that presented

AT THIS MOMENT

human eye never gazed upon.

Entering by the door, the visitor came upon the prostrate body of a young man, about five feet five or six inches in height. He had not been identified. He is dressed in dark clothes, has dark hair, and was stout and strong. His face is swollen to a hideous caricature. There are no marks upon it, but a jet of scalding steam has literally boiled the head and shoulders. He could not have suffered much pain, for the first sharp pang caused by inhaling that boiling atmosphere must have been his last experience of earthly pain.

Passing by this ghastly picture, another sickening phase of the panorama came in view. Lying upon three tables were

THREE LIVING VICTIMS.

Upon the west table was lying Thomas Morton, porter, it is said, of Anderson's European Hotel, who lived at No. 1010 West Jackson street, in this city. His face had escaped that disfigurement which many had suffered, and betrayed no very strong evidences of violent death. But his body was boiled, and he had taken a breath—one only was enough—of that escaping torrent of steam, and he lay awaiting the action of the Coroner's jury.

George Reuter, No. 868 Sedgwick street, in the employ of Messrs. Strauss & Co., tobacconists, occupied the centre table. He had been denuded of the greater part of his clothing. His face, arms, body, and legs were boiled. The skin had been torn off by the action of the steam, and the crimson flesh beneath was sickening. But his misery, the doctor thought, could have been but momentary. He had not been long in the city.

Next to him was John Metzler, the only patient who had died since reaching the hospital. The information regarding him was very meagre. Nobody knew where he lived or what his business was, but it was generally supposed that he was brakesman of the freight train. Further investigation may throw light upon this question a certainty.

Passing from this room into a third, one came upon the two remaining bodies, which were packed in ice. They were the mortal remains of Noah Davilbiss, of Springfield, who had been but a day before at the Briggs House in this city. The other was Capt. W. Little, of Springfield, of whom nothing could be learned. The gentlemen were in the smoking-car at the time of the collision. The extent of their injuries could not be observed, as the bodies were concealed with ice, and were lying in metallic coffins. This completed the six.

It was with great difficulty that the reporters, doctors, and railroad officials forced their way into the Morgue.

THE CROWD ROUND THE DOOR

was composed mainly of women and young girls, and these absolutely refused to make room. They appeared to be riveted to the spot with an inconceivable hunger for the horrible. They had no friends or relatives at the Morgue. They were not bound by family ties, or even by association, to the mutilated masses of humanity which lay upon the tables. They were impelled by a most extraordinary desire to feast their eyes upon scenes from which even the medical attendants turned with a shudder. Little boys were climbing up to the windows, and peering curiously upon the prostrate corpse near the door-way, lasting over twenty hours of heedless, with reporter's low disgusting to be chronicled.

CONDITION OF THE WOUNDED LAST EVENING.

No. 1. John O'Keefe, of Bloomington, was up and dressed. He was sitting down, both hands bandaged up. His injuries are slight, and a week or two will see him recovered. He says he was asleep in the smoking-car when the collision occurred. The first sensation he had of it was the concussion. At the same moment a torrent of steam blew in over him, scalding his hand severely. His recollection of what followed is very slim. He believes the car was totally wrecked, but he managed to extricate himself.

No. 2. John Whalen, Akron, O., a painter, with "no home anywhere," as he says, was also injured, but slightly, and is doing well with the others. His face is badly scalded, as is his back. His hands, however, sustained the most serious injury. He was up and dressed, but very quiet and reserved.

No. 3. William Cannon was in the smoking-car, with the others. He lives at Dick's Island, Maine, and was a passenger. He is little injured, his hands and right foot only being scalded. His head is to be in considerable pain, and did not wish to talk.

No. 4. Alexander Hacket, also of Dick's Island, Maine, was badly burned about both hands and feet; was in bed, suffering greatly. He is a blacksmith by trade. These were the most fortunate of the victims, and were in the lower ward.

No. 5. John Sparks, of thisecity, machinest. This poor fellow was from Bridgeport, and was endeavoring to look as cheerful as possible. But some ugly cuts about the head and bruises over his face, and contusions of his body, external and internal, rendered his efforts to appear comfortable and happy not as successful as they deserved to be. He was very communicative, and rather excitable. He said he was going to St. Louis, a passenger in the smoking-car. "The first thing I knew," said he, "was a crash, and I felt the car going off the track, and then somehow, one end of the car went up and the other went down and I don't remember what came after that," and the poor fellow winced as a sudden pang warned him that he could not talk longer. The doctor warned him to lie still, and the reporters passed to the next.

No. 6. James Lamont, of Philadelphia. He is quite a young man, rather slightly built, but full of grit, if his courageous bearing was any indication. He is a baker by trade, and was in the smoking-car. He has no very distinct recollections of what occurred, but is painfully conscious that his left arm is fractured between the elbow and the shoulder, while the right is shattered between the wrist and elbow. If this were all, his case would be a hard one, but it is not all. The internal bruises are sufficient to cause anybody serious inconvenience for a month or two. Strange to say, he escaped being scalded.

No. 7. James O'Neil, of Joliet, merchant, aged 26, will die. His body is horribly burned, and his arms and legs almost boiled off. He was in the smoking-car. Was unconscious when the reporter saw him, and had been so for some time. The railroad authorities declare him to be engineer of the passenger train.

No. 8. Frank Bridges, fireman, traveling in the smoking-car, was burned about the face and neck, and bruised about the body. The shock or some concussion has rendered him demented. He is not so badly hurt as many others.

No. 9. A man described as "Theodore Steng, railroad employe." His name is not to be found on the official list of victims. The sight of this poor creature was harrowing. A mask had been sewed over his face to protect it from contact with the air, and to veil the sickening pictures it afforded. He is a strong, hearty fellow, but was dying fast as the reporter stood by his bed with the doctor. His breathing was a succession of difficult gasps, each one convulsing his whole frame. His body and limbs were boiled, and his lungs were doubtless in the same condition. "There is no hope for him" was the remark of Dr. Strong. "His misery is nearly ended," he added a moment after, as a shudder shook the poor creature. Indeed, it needed no practised eye to see that his release was near at hand. He could scarcely have been conscious.

No. 10. Henry Small, miner, of Akron, O. His bed adjoined that of the dying man, and every gasping respiration must have tortured him. He also wore a mask, but looked up brightly when addressed. He was en route for Springfield, and was in the smoking-car. His face, neck, and legs were parboiled, but he has a sound constitution, and will probably pull through easily.

No. 11. Jacob Cardovant, or Cumdest, it is not known which, is dying, if he be not dead now. He is a lumberman from Oshkosh, Wis., and is badly scalded. His face, arms, back, and legs are denuded of skin. There is no earthly hope for him.

No. 12. A. C. Hickman, artist, of Cincinnati, lately of No. 155½ West Washington street, Chicago; American by birth. Was enjoying a cigar in the smoking-car at the time of the accident. He is not very badly injured, his face and hands being the only portions of his body severely scalded. But he is torpid, and has not attracted as intelligible word since he came in. This is attributed to the nervous shock rather than to physical injury.

No. 13. Dr. Strong, of Bloomington, Ill., has been in attendance upon the wounded. He is a gentleman of skill and experience, and has been untiring in his efforts to relieve the sufferers. He has had the assistance of Dr. Hamilton, of Bloomington, and Dr. Hall, of Lemont, and Dr. Hall, of Chicago, has been in attendance since Sunday morning.

THE DEAD.

The following is a list of the dead:

N. Divelbiss, Springfield.
Capt. Wm. Lottle, Springfield.
Thomas Morton, Chicago.
Geo. Reuter, Chicago.
Mr. Brass, No. 185 Huron street, Chicago.
One body at Morgue, supposed to be that of Conrad Webber.

WOUNDED AT COUNTY HOSPITAL.

John O'Keefe, Bloomington, Ill., both hands and back scalded; will recover.
John Whalen, Akron, Ohio, slightly scalded; will recover.
William Cannon, Duck's Island, Me.; face and hands scalded; will recover.
John Spears, Bridgeport; bruised; will recover.
J. LeMotte, Philadelphia; will probably recover.
Thomas Strong, or Frederick Strong, Muskegon, ; cannot survive.
Henry Small, Akron, Ohio; scalded; recovery doubtful.
Jacob Cordovant, Oshkosh, Wis.; badly scalded; recovery doubtful.
A. C. Hickerman, Cincinnati; badly scalded and bruised; recovery doubtful.
Burkert Antoine, St. Louis; scalded; will probably recover.
James L. Doyle; scalded; will probably recover.
Maurice St. John; scalded; will probably recover.
George Trendel; scalded; will probably recover.
William Mitchell, Duck's Island, Me.; scalded; will probably recover.
Alex. Mortisth, or Alex. Warmouth; scalded; will recover.
James O'Neil; badly burned; recovery doubtful.

OTHER PASSENGERS.

Capt. John W. Smith; badly scalded; probably will not survive.
J. W. Fleury, Springfield; badly scalded; probably will not survive.
Martin Costello; slightly injured.
Isaac Mills, New York; slightly injured.
Albert Adams, Bloomington; slightly injured.
A. Berdon.
Anton Winkfleman.
Thomas Crowley.
Jacob Klose; badly scalded.
James C. Edwards, St. Louis; at Gardner House; slightly injured; sprained ankle.

EMPLOYES OF COMPANY.

William Davis, fireman of coal train; lying dead at Lemont.
James B. Mosher, fireman on passenger train; dead at Lemont.
John Matzeler, engineer, riding on passenger train.

INJURED.

J. B. Cunningham, baggageman; leg broken.
William Richardson, train-boy; slightly injured.
Frank Bridges, supposed to be a fireman; at hospital; recovery doubtful.
——— Puffenberger, engineer of coal train.
L. A. Harding, express messenger, Dwight, Ill.; slightly scalded; recovery doubtful.
W. A. Castell, brakeman, No. 172 Forquer street; bruised, injury slight.
James O'Neil, engineer of passenger train.

SUMMARY.

Killed	9
Will die from injuries	9
Injured, but will recover	25
Total	43

MR. ROGER J. BRASS.

One of the passengers in the smoking-car was a well-known citizen of Chicago, one who will be sorely missed—Roger J. Brass. Mr. Brass was sitting in conversation with two gentlemen when the accident occurred, and occupied the rear seat of the coach. When the shock came, one of his companions was instantly killed by inhaling a breath of steam, whereas the other escaped without injury. Mr. Brass was severely injured by the shock, and inhaled steam also. The agony consequent upon the injuries received was intense, but he remained conscious for some hours, and expired while being conveyed to the city. He talked with his brother-in-law, Mr. D. C. Skelly, who was summoned to the wreck from Lemont, and who did all that lay in his power to alleviate his sufferings. Mr. Brass was a man of unusual natural gifts, which had by strength ened and developed by a careful education. He was 47 years of age, and was a native of Ireland. He first came to Chicago in 1847, and with his father engaged in the dry goods business. He remained here for ten years, when he went to Peoria, and engaged in the same business on his own account. After nine years spent in Peoria, he returned to Chicago and accepted a very responsible position with Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co., with whom he remained until the fire. When that incident scattered business in Chicago, he retired for a while to his farm near Dwight, Livingston County. Last spring he connected himself with the firm of Hamlin, Hale & Co., with whom he remained to the day of his death. He leaves a wife, but no children. Mrs. Brass is, peculiarly, very well grounded for, and resides at No. 185 Huron street. Mr. Brass has been identified with all movements looking to the elevation and culture of Irishmen, and especially with the Catholic Church. He was one of the organizers of the Union Catholic Library Association, and the first President of that useful organization, a position which he occupied for two years. He was also President of the St. Patrick's Society, in this city. It sometimes happens before such a catastrophe as that in which Mr. Brass and so many others perished that one or more persons are vaguely warned by some mysterious influence of an impending calamity. We are apt to regard these presentiments as unauthenticated, but the case of Mr. Brass must be highly respected in consideration is too marked to be lightly regarded. Mr. Brass was in the habit of traveling considerably, but on Saturday evening he more than once expressed his reluctance to leave the city. He had no occasion for alarm. He had traveled the same route many times, but this time he was uneasy. There was nothing in natural events to make him so. But he told his wife he did not like to go, and that nothing but urgent business necessity would have compelled him. He bade farewell to her with unusual tenderness and hoped, as he never did before, that no accident would happen. Mr. Brass' remains were taken to his residence. The funeral will occur this morning at 9 o'clock, from the Cathedral of the Holy Name. His features were not distorted, but his face is discolored by the action of the steam.

The Irish Catholic Library Association will meet this evening at 8 o'clock to take action in regard to the death of their esteemed member, Roger J. Brass.

CAPT. SMITH AND HIS FIANCÉE.

The Penitentiary will lose two of its officers, Capt. Jack Smith, the Warden, and Mr. Fleury, the purchasing agent. Mr. Davilbiss, of Spring-

AT THE MORGUE.

field, who was killed, had just resigned a position in the institution, and was on his way home. Mr. Smith and Mr. Fleury had been in the city on business connected with the prison, and were on their way back. They were in the smoking-car near the rear and when the collision occurred. They were fearfully scalded. Mr. Smith was injured in the hand, and one-half of the cuticle was stripped from his body. Mr. Fleury was injured in the same way. Both inhaled the hot steam. Mr. Smith is not so badly hurt internally as Mr. Fleury has, externally, he suffered more. They lie at the West Side Briggs House, and all that skill and kindness can do is being done. They suffered terribly. Both were conscious yesterday, and aware of their dangerous condition. They were men of fine constitutions, but there is no hope of their recovery.

THOMAS MORTON,

head porter at Anderson's Hotel, was among the killed. He was on his way to Pontiac to visit a sick brother, and intended to return this morning. He was about 27 years of age, and was much respected by his employers. He died from inhaling the steam, living only half an hour. He leaves a wife and child, who live on Western avenue.

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICES.

Anxious friends and relatives of passengers on the express train commenced calling at the general offices of the Company, on Van Buren street, between Canal street and the river, early in the morning, and as the news traveled and became more widely disseminated, the number increased, until the rooms of the General Superintendent, the President, and Attorney were filled with inquirers.

About the first thing done by the officials of the Company, as soon as the killed and wounded were brought in, was to gather from such sources as they could the names and condition of the victims, and several copies of this list were made out for the perusal of persons interested. All the sufferers having been sent either to their homes, to the hospital on Eighteenth street, or to such hotels as they preferred, the inquiries at the office were not difficult to answer by a reference to the place at which the person inquired about was lodged. Very little time was lost in bewailing the disaster, or making a mystery of it. All the information the officers of the Company had to give they gave unhesitatingly, and the facts were unnecessary.

THE STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

Mr. Blackstone, President; Judge Beckwith, Attorney; and Mr. McMullen, General Superintendent, make a statement of the catastrophe, of which the following is a summary:

The regular night passenger express for St. Louis left the Madison street depot at 9 o'clock, Saturday night, with express-car, baggage-car, three day-coaches, and three sleeping-coaches, and ran on time to about three miles north of Lemont, which is twenty-five miles south of Chicago, when she was struck by the Wilmington coal-train, with thirty-five cars, that ought to have been on a siding at Lemont, waiting for the express to pass. The coal-train was behind time, being due at Lemont at 7 o'clock. These trains had met regularly, without any change of time, or other alteration, at the right place,—the coal-train on the siding, and express on the main track,—for months. There had been no change in conductors or engineers, or in rate of speed or in time, and why the conductor and engineer of the coal train should have violated the rule, and left the siding and proceeded along the track at full speed when they knew, by daily experience, they must inevitably meet the passenger train by so doing, is a mystery which the officers named have yet to unravel. The rules of the Company provide that the passenger train has the right of way—that is to say, all other trains must make room for it, must stay on a siding until the passenger train passes in safety. To insure them doing so a rule of the Company obliges them to remain at such station as have telegraph operators in attendance, and to delay starting from the station in clear, and authorizing them to leave it. In this case the conductor ran his train straight past Lemont, and although the principal blame rests on his shoulders it must be shared in by the engineer, who, by a rule of the road, is obliged, whenever the conductor gives an order, which in his opinion endangers the safety of the train, to

STOP AND RUN THE TRAIN IMMEDIATELY.

This rule was understood by the engineer and conductor, and every employe on the road. The engineer and conductor of each train knew as well as any one that the night express south from Chicago would pass Lemont every night, barring accident, at a certain time, and that the coal train was to be behind time, they knew it was hopeless to attempt to make it up anywhere north of Lemont without almost certain destruction.

The collison occurred at 10:20, in a dense fog,

ON A CURVE.

Had the trains been rushing on towards each other on a straight track, still it was foggy enough to prevent their officers seeing each other in time to prevent colliding. And if there had been no fog to hide their head-lights, the curve would have done so just the same. The conductor of the coal train had timed his departure from Lemont, allowing a conversation with two gentlemen sitting in the accident occurred, and occupied the rear seat of the coach. When the shock came, one of his companions was instantly killed by inhaling a breath of steam, whereas the other escaped without injury. Mr. Brass was severely injured by the shock, and inhaled steam also. The agony consequent upon the injuries received was intense, but he remained conscious for some hours, and expired while being conveyed to the city. He talked with his brother-in-law, Mr. D. C. Skelly, who was summoned to the wreck from Lemont, and who did all that lay in his power to alleviate his sufferings. Mr. Brass was a man of unusual natural gifts, which had by strength ened and developed by a careful education. He was 47 years of age, and was a native of Ireland. He first came to Chicago in 1847, and with his father engaged in the dry goods business. He remained here for ten years, when he went to Peoria, and engaged in the same business on his own account. After nine years spent in Peoria, he returned to Chicago and accepted a very responsible position with Messrs. J. V. Farwell & Co., with whom he remained until the fire. When that incident scattered business in Chicago, he retired for a while to his farm near Dwight, Livingston County. Last spring he connected himself with the firm of Hamlin, Hale & Co., with whom he remained to the day of his death. He leaves a wife, but no children. Mrs. Brass is, peculiarly, very well grounded for, and resides at No. 185 Huron street. Mr. Brass has been identified with all movements looking to the elevation and culture of Irishmen, and especially with the Catholic Church. He was one of the organizers of the Union Catholic Library Association, and the first President of that useful organization, a position which he occupied for two years. He was also President of the St. Patrick's Society, in this city. It sometimes happens before such a catastrophe as that in which Mr. Brass and so many others perished that one or more persons are vaguely warned by some mysterious influence of an impending calamity. We are apt to regard these presentiments as unauthenticated, but the case of Mr. Brass must be highly respected in consideration is too marked to be lightly regarded. Mr. Brass was in the habit of traveling considerably, but on Saturday evening he more than once expressed his reluctance to leave the city. He had no occasion for alarm. He had traveled the same route many times, but this time he was uneasy. There was nothing in natural events to make him so. But he told his wife he did not like to go, and that nothing but urgent business necessity would have compelled him. He bade farewell to her with unusual tenderness and hoped, as he never did before, that no accident would happen. Mr. Brass' remains were taken to his residence. The funeral will occur this morning at 9 o'clock, from the Cathedral of the Holy Name. His features were not distorted, but his face is discolored by the action of the steam.

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(Continued on the Eighth Page.)

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 16.—The farmers of this (Will) county met in convention in the Court-House in this city, this forenoon. Charles Snoad was in the chair, and Horace B. Wood and W. T. Nelson, Secretaries.

The object of the Convention was to consider the work of a special committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a declaration of principles for the new party.

Dr. B. F. Allen, Chairman of the Special Committee on Declaration of Principles, made report.

The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

Mr. Sly proposed that the discussion of the report be postponed until the County Convention. He thought it was no part of the duty of this meeting to dictate to other clubs of the county.

Mr. Patrick explained: He said this report was presented simply for the consideration of this Club, but that it was to be presented to the County Convention, by which it could be adopted, amended, or rejected. He approved the report, and wanted it to go forth as the sentiment of this Club.

Mr. Nelson indorsed the report heartily, and wanted to see it adopted and circulated among the farmers.

On motion of Mr. Patrick, the report of the Committee, which follows, was unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS submitted by the Joint Committee of the Will County Central Club and the Will County Central Grange, at Joliet, Ill., Aug. 16, 1873.

WHEREAS, The Executive and Legislative Departments of our Government have shown flagrant disregard for the people's interest, in Credit-Mobiliers, salary-steals, squandering the public lands, violation of contracts, and burdensome taxation for the avowed purpose of favoring special interests to the detriment and injury of the masses of the people;

WHEREAS, Corruption has become so prevalent in both State and National affairs, and as a majority of the leaders in the old political parties have failed to favor or advocate measures protecting the rights of the people, that our confidence in the future action of these parties (judging from the past) has become materially shaken by recent acts, and appropriations of extravagance, whereby the people's money has been recklessly squandered, and their rights utterly ignored, by their failure to adopt laws controlling railroads in a legitimate and business-like manner; they have thereby failed to protect the people from unjust discrimination and extortion;

WHEREAS, A continuation of these various evils, in connection with others, tends rapidly to demoralize and weaken the strength of our Government, and destroy the happiness of its people. And, as we believe these to be violations of the sacred principles of the Declaration of American Independence: that all men are created equal, and have the same inalienable rights,—those of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and, whenever the powers of the government become destructive of such rights, either through inefficiency or injustice, or through the corruption of its administrators, it is the right and duty of the people to abolish such laws, and institute such reforms as to them shall appear most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence will dictate that laws long established should not be changed for light and trifling causes; and experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing, amending, or enacting new laws for their welfare and safety. But when, by a long train of abuses and usurpations, they evince a desire to reduce a people to the absolute despotism of combinations, and with wealth wrung from these people, and have grown to such gigantic proportions as to overshadow the land, and wield an almost irresistible influence for their own selfish purposes, it is the right and duty of the people to throw off such tyranny and provide new safeguards for their future security.

THEREFORE, We do hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the old political parties, and declare ourselves a separate and independent organization, with the following principles as our basis or platform, and respectfully invite the co-operation and assistance of all persons who approve of our principles, or sympathize with us in our struggle to maintain the rights of the people against the encroachments of the monopoly power.

ARTICLE 1. The protection of honest industry in all its branches against the encroachments of aggregate capital.

ART. 2. Equal and exact justice to all classes, and special privileges to none.

ART. 3. Immediate legislation to control passenger and freight tariffs, fixing a maximum rate per mile, which will be remunerative to the railroads, but just to the people; also, to regulate warehouse and inspection laws.

ART. 4. Opposition to any legislation that shall promote or foster one branch of industry at the expense of another.

ART. 5. Success and improvement in agriculture,—the primary source of the growth, wealth, and prosperity of the nation. Its protection and development is essential to the prosperity of every related industry, and also of every other vocation or business.

ART. 6. Economical administration of the Government, and opposition to all schemes whereby our public servants enrich themselves, and the farmer, laborer, and others are robbed of the legitimate fruits of their labor.

ART. 7. No more land-grants or subsidies for railroad or other corporations, except for educational purposes; but the public domain shall be reserved for actual settlers.

ART. 8. We believe that all men are entitled to the same political and civil rights, and that all laws, State and National, should be made and administered so as to secure to all citizens, without regard to nationality, color, creed, or occupation, the same rights before the law.

ART. 9. In making choice of candidates for our suffrages, we will not be governed by past political affiliations, but will only ask: Is he capable? is he honest? and will he pledge himself to give his voice and vote, on all proper occasions, for measures that shall best advance our interests."

B. F. Allen, Chairman; George Sperry, J. N. Fryer, C. D. Fraser, F. Elder, J. B. Bollitt, Jr., H. H. Stassen, W. E. Curtis, Charles Snoad, Committee.

Mr. Wood moved that, when this Club adjourn, it adjourn to meet Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Maj. Thompson moved that a joint committee from this Club and the Central Grange be appointed to arrange for a grand ratification meeting, to be held soon after the coming County Convention. Carried.

Mr. Nelson moved that 2,000 copies of the above resolutions be printed for distribution throughout the county. Carried.

The Chairman announced the following gentlemen as the Committee to prepare for the proposed ratification meeting: J. M. Thompson, J. D. Fazer, Rufus Corbett, J. L. Owen, and S. Sly.

On motion, the Hon. J. S. Jessup, member of the Legislature from this county, being present, was invited to address the meeting. He thanked the Convention for the honor conferred on him, and said that he was heartily with the farmers. He would not enter into a discussion of the Railroad law, nor follow its history from its incipiency to its passage. He thought, when the Legislature assembled next winter, it would be prepared to work intelligently, and give the farmers all they ask. To control railroads by legislation is no small task, but he thought the Legislature would be found competent for the work. The platform adopted may be just the thing, but he was not prepared to say. While it applies to this occasion, it may not apply to the future.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jessup's remarks, the Convention adjourned. The attendance was good but not large. The greatest harmony prevailed throughout the meeting. A novelty of the meeting was the presence of Mrs. Ingersoll, the wife of a prominent granger of the county, who manifested a deep interest in the proceedings.

Kansas Farmers Discuss the Transportation Question.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—A large meeting of farmers and others was held at Olathe, Kas., last night, in regard to cheaper transportation. Speeches were made by prominent citizens of Kansas, favoring Government or State control of railroads, river improvements, and barge navigation on the Missouri River.

The Iowa Granges.

DES MOINES, Aug. 16.—An official statement shows that the number of Granges in Iowa is 1,750. The number in the United States on the 19th of July was 5,000, with a total membership of 250,000.

Denial of a Report Concerning an Alleged Combination to Withhold Wheat from Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 16.—On the 9th inst. a dispatch was sent from this city to the Chicago *Times*, stating that the nineteen Granges in Winnebago County had held a Council and resolved to hold their wheat until buyers came to their terms; also that a call would soon be issued to all County Councils in the State to co-operate in the movement. It now transpires that the dispatch was a pure fabrication. In a card published to-day, Mr. Hoaglan, President of the Winnebago County Council, says that the statement is false in every particular, as no such resolution was introduced, and no action taken in that direction. The Grangers here are highly incensed at having been thus misrepresented, and wish to be placed right before the country.

Murders.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 16.—A farmer, named James Hancock, living near Newtown, 11 miles from this city, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity yesterday, cut his wife's throat and then hanged himself from a second-story window of his residence, where he was found by a passing neighbor. They were both 60 about years' of age; had long been residing in this town, and were in comfortable circumstances. Hancock had been subject to temporary attacks of insanity, and it is thought he committed the deed while insane.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—A special to the *Evening Dispatch* says: Col. Surface, charged with killing P. G. Morgan, at Rockport, Mo., a day or two ago, has been held in $2,000 bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Further advices about the lynching of Peter Kessler, at Fulton, Callaway County, yesterday, say Sheriff Low was shot in the spine by the mob and mortally wounded, and that John Watson and young Dunbar are also, it is feared, fatally hurt. Kessler was the only one in the carriage not wounded.

KNOXVILLE, Aug. 16.—Gov. Leslie has offered a reward of $500 each for the apprehension of the lawless men engaged in the recent murder of Lewis Wilson (colored), of the plantation of Mrs. Mason Brown, in Owen County, Ky.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—At Tucson, Arizona, Aug. 9, Piedro Negras and wife, pawnbrokers, were murdered. Six men were arrested on suspicion. One of the number, Cordova, confessed, implicating two others. They were compelled to tell where the plunder was concealed. It was determined to hang them. Also John Willis, another indicted murderer. A scaffold was erected near the jail door, when the mob took the men Willis, Cordova, Lopez, and Laynarips, and hanged them.

NEW YORK.

Further Developments in Regard to Custom-House Corruption—Arrival of the Advance Guard of a Colony of Russian Mennonites—Carl Vogt to Be Discharged—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Treasury officers have caused to be sent through the Associated Press a statement denying that there was any cause for the recent excitement regarding the threatened removal of employes of the New York Custom House. It is known, however, that among the books of the firm of Pratt & Boyd, recently seized by Special Agent Jayne, was a small book in which petty cash items were entered. In this book were entries, at various dates, of cash items paid to Custom-House officers. The sums in many instances amounted to $500. In every case the initials of the officers were given in full, and the list of employes, with a knowledge of the service to which they were severally detailed. The dates mentioned, it is said, were sufficient to identify the persons. There is very good authority for this statement. The knowledge of which is not limited to a few persons. The action of the Custom-House officials, and of the Treasury in not proceeding with the promised investigation, consequently excites unpleasant comment.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Nineteen families of the Mennonite sect, 100 persons in all, arrived yesterday from Russia, bound for Kansas. They will not leave the city till Monday, as they say they cannot travel on Sunday. This is the advance guard of the sect, and is principally composed of young families, there being but few old persons among them. It is their intention to go to Elkhart, Ind., where they are acquainted, and will remain there prospecting until a permanent home is chosen. They are nearly all agriculturists. In 1871 the British Government held out inducements to Mennonites to settle in Canada, promising them complete immunity from military service, but the people refused, saying if they were obliged to emigrate they would prefer to come to this country. The delegation recently visiting the West will decide, upon their return to Russia, where to plant the colony, and hope to send out a company of 5,000 in May next.

Examination was held at the Custom-House to-day by the Civil Service Examining Board, for the purpose of testing candidates for the vacant Deputy Collectorship. The fifth division is now without a head, and the third is managed by the chief clerk, since Mr. James was made Postmaster. There were four candidates for the two positions.

It is again stated that the list of names of Customs Inspectors against whom grave charges are made has been forwarded to Washington for action by the Secretary of the Treasury. The *Express* says a prominent official admitted to its reporter that investigations are constantly going on in cases of Inspectors, who are being dismissed for wilful neglect of duty, for intoxication, and, beyond doubt, some for receiving bribes; for, do what we can, such things will occur.

Suit has been commenced against Simon Haas, importer, to recover $70,000 alleged undervaluation of invoices.

Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is seriously ill at his residence near Baskinridge, N. J.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Col. Meline, will take place to-morrow morning at St. Peter's Catholic Church, and in the evening the body will be forwarded to Cincinnati for interment.

William J. Kellett, reporter for the Brooklyn *Journal*, was killed by jumping from a train at Barnegat Junction, N. J.

A steamship line between here and Venezuela will soon be established by a company of leading merchants who have obtained certain grants and privileges from the Venezuelan Government. The vessels will be under the United States flag.

The whereabouts of M. T. Rodman, ex-Assistant City Treasurer of Brooklyn, is still unknown. It is claimed that his securities on deposit with the Trust Company are more than ample to cover advances, and that no serious errors exist in his account.

The counsel for Carl Vogt has received a letter from the Secretary of State to the effect that the Government will take such course as will conform with a view expressed by the Attorney-General, that the case does not come within the provisions of the extradition treaty with Prussia.

Subscription lists are circulating among French residents of this city for a testimonial to Thiers, in recognition of his services and policy, by which the speedy deliverance of French territory from German occupation was insured. The proposition to celebrate the final evacuation by a national festival has been abandoned, on the ground that Alsace and Lorraine have not been restored.

Daniel Donovan, one of the four convicts who escaped from Sing Sing a few nights ago, has been recaptured and returned to prison.

Immigrants arrived this week, 3,683.

Deaths, 688, a decline of 51 from the previous week.

Mrs. Watson, of Cleveland, who arrived in this city on Thursday last, accompanied by four children, in search of a fifth, aged 15 years, who had left home a few weeks ago, was returned to Cleveland to-day by the Commissioners of Charities, having been robbed while riding in a street-car.

The cigar-makers in some shops have struck in opposition to the new rule in the making of the cigar, requiring that "right bunches be rolled in right wrappers, and left bunches in left wrappers." The employers say business is dull, and the strike will not affect them.

Killed by a Bursting Emery Wheel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Aug. 16.—A German named John Zeier, aged about 30 years, who has worked in the Peru City Plow Factory during the last two years, was instantly killed this morning by the bursting of an emery wheel, at the moment of commencing his day's work. The wheel had been tested with 1,500 revolutions per minute, and was running only at the rate of 1,100 when it burst. A piece of the wheel broke his lower jaw and fractured his skull. He had a wife, but no children.

Collision on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 16.—A collision, which resulted in the total demolition of fifteen or twenty freight and two passenger cars, occurred last night on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, six miles this side of Bloomington, between a freight train and an excursion train not loaded. Three men were badly hurt, and two men were supposed to have been killed, and are still in the wreck. Criminal carelessness, it is said, was the cause of the accident.

Railroad Vandals at Work.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 16.—Obstructions were placed on the track of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, two miles above Fort Leavenworth, last night, consisting of two rails and a tie, into which a passenger train ran this morning, ditching the engine, but doing no further damage. A bridge near the same place was burned. All supposed to have been done by farmers who have not been paid for cattle killed.

Steel-Heaters' Strike.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Aug. 16.—The steel-heaters in the steel rail mill of the Joliet Iron and Steel Company, have struck on account of a reduction of 12 per cent. in their wages.

Sale of the Wreck of the City of Washington.

HALIFAX, Aug. 16.—The wreck of the City of Washington, as stranded, was sold to-day for $4,200.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Several failures in Liverpool cotton trade are rumored to-day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—This morning's mail brings in full the details of the railway disaster at Wigan, England, on the London & North-western Railroad, on the morning of Saturday, Aug. 2, the leading features of which the cable gave a summary, and in which Sir John Anson lost his life. The number almost instantly killed or taken out dead in the course of the forenoon was ten. The number of wounded was twenty-six, of whom one, John Foster, of Oxford, died the same day, and Robert Goodman, another, was reported dead the next Monday night. A little boy died on Monday afternoon. At fifteen minutes past 1 a tourist train, speeding northward, came dashing on, drawn by two engines, at a rate of not much less than forty miles an hour, when a sudden wrench shook all the carriages, from the first to the last, and while eighteen of the number kept the rails, the others in the rear, with three vans, parted suddenly from the foremost portion of the train and took siding at the points where the down line is crossed obliquely. The detached carriages veered over against that portion of the platform which abuts on the siding, and ploughed the flags and earth up for a length of twenty or thirty yards. The leading carriage, which was of composite construction, leaped the metals and bounded upon the platform, throwing itself up in mid-air and alighting bottom uppermost. This carriage was smashed into a thousand splinters. The two succeeding carriages sprang from the metals to the platform, and fell over with a terrific crash upon their sides, and one or two others turned almost completely over a few yards beyond, blocking the siding and smashing themselves into indescribable wrecks. One corner of the wall from which springs the roof of the station was struck and knocked out of plumb for several yards. The long length of thick brick wall adjoining, built between the railway and Queen street, which is five or six yards below the level of the railway, was partly knocked down, and a large fragment of one of the carriages, as well as the mangled body of a female passenger, was hurled over the wall, falling upon and through the slated roof of a portion of Walker's foundry. A number of men were working, but none of them were injured.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Imperial family of Russia will assemble to formally receive and welcome the Duke of Edinburgh, who goes to St. Petersburg in December next. His marriage with the Grand Duchess Maria will take place in January following.

GERMANY.

GASTEIN, Aug. 16.—The Emperor of Germany, who is now here, gave audience yesterday to Dr. Philip Schaff, the bearer of congratulations from the New York General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his remarks in reply, the Emperor dwelt upon the necessity of Christians working together, in order to combat infidelity and superstition.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—A Berlin correspondent says: "One of the events for which it is well to be prepared is the death of the German Emperor. Apprehensions about his case arise not so much from specific attacks of illness as from various signs, insignificant when taken apart, but full of significance when grouped together. His journey to St. Petersburg had (it is said) a bad effect on his constitution. He returned rather tired, after a long round of dissipation and a tedious railway journey. Soon after the Shah arrived, and to the physical fatigue incident to the part of host was added nervous suffering, brought on by the eccentricities of his guest. It was supposed, at one time, that his illness was feigned in order to escape further interviews with the 'King of Kings.' After the departure of the Shah the Emperor retired to Potsdam, where, one hot afternoon, he suddenly fainted, falling heavily on the floor, and only after an hour was he brought to consciousness. The Emperor is petulant and vacillating, and has a morbid dread of being left alone. He is disturbed," the correspondent says, "by the extent to which his Government has been involved in the war with the 'Holy See.'"

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—There is no truth in the report in the Paris papers that Metz would be restored to France through the influence of Russia.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—A British gunboat has arrived at Alicante with dispatches for the commander of the English fleet.

BAYONNE, Aug. 16.—The *Courrier* of to-day anticipates that the capture of the steam yacht Deerhound by the Spanish man-of-war will involve the Governments of England, France, and Spain in diplomatic correspondence, because the vessel which captured the Deerhound assumed British colors, and the capture was effected in French waters.

[Herald's Special.]

ROYAL HEADQUARTERS, SANGUESSA, 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PAMPELUNA, Aug. 16.—Reports that the Duchess of Madrid had joined her husband are untrue. The Duchess continues to sojourn at Bordeaux.

The yacht Deerhound is detained at San Sebastian. Col. Stuart is a prisoner on board. The capture comprises 1,500 rifles and 100,000 cartridges.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "During the disturbances in Pernambuco, growing out of the measures taken by the Brazilian Bishops against the freedmen, the Jesuit College was broken into, the sacred pictures were destroyed, the confessionals shattered, and four of the reverend fathers were beaten, one of whom, who was ill, dying from the blows received. The office of the Bishop's newspaper was entered, the materials were thrown out of the windows, and the paper burned."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Thiers, who promised to visit Belfort on its evacuation by the Germans, arrived there yesterday, and had an enthusiastic welcome. The town was decorated with flags, and in the evening brilliantly illuminated. A serenade was given to the distinguished guest at his hotel.

SPRINGFIELD.

Old Settlers' Meeting—Mysterious Disappearance—Garroters Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 16.—The old settlers of this county, meaning those who were here before the deep snow, held a preliminary meeting to-day, and decided to hold their annual reunion on the 29th of this month at Pleasant Plains, twelve miles west of this city. A committee was appointed to secure excursion rates on all the railroads centering here.

On Thursday of this week, Mr. Lawler, of Pawnee Township, sent his little son, 11 years old, after the cows. Not returning at the proper time, search was made, but the lad was not found. Yesterday and to-day the citizens in the neighborhood have all been engaged in the search, but no trace of the boy has been found. It is feared that he was drowned in Brush Creek, quite a deep and rapid stream.

Several cases of garroting and robbery have occurred in this city lately, and last night a man named Coburn, a stranger in the city, was enticed out near the reservoir, knocked down, and robbed, but the police had been on the look-out for the men engaged in it, and succeeded in nabbing all of them just as they were making off with the spoils. They were Dick Farrel, James Ninnie, and John Atherton, and have lately come here.

Marine Disaster.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—The schooners Ætna, of Chicago, and Gifford, of Erie, collided off Thunder Bay Island this forenoon. The Ætna lost her fore sail, main sail, square yard, main rigging, and had her rail stove in, and a hole through the deck; lost one man; was leaking, with about 3 feet of water in her hold. She is loaded with coal for Chicago, and will be towed to the St. Clair River. The Gifford lost her jib-boom, bob-strap, and cutwater, and sustained other damage to her head-gear. Not leaking much.

A Test-Case Under the St. Louis Social Evil Ordinance.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The case of W. G. Eliot against Kate Clark, the alleged keeper of a bawdy house, with a view to test the legality of the Social Evil ordinance now in force here, came before Judge Calvin, of the Court of Criminal Correction to-day for prosecution. The Secretary of the Board of Police Commissioners testified that Kate Clark had made application to keep a house for bawdy purposes, and that permission was granted. The Clerk of the Board of Health testified that Clark was registered as a prostitute and keeper of a house of prostitution. The Registering Officer of the Police testified that all inmates at Clark's house were registered women. The Medical Examiner testified that he visited Clark's house weekly for the purpose of examining the inmates for venereal disease, but did not know that prostitution was carried on there. The defense was that the present amended city charter authorizes the city to regulate prostitution; that the amendment authorizing the regulation was equivalent to a special act, and virtually repeals the general State law bearing on the question. Defense also introduced the amended city charter, Social Evil ordinance, and permit of the Board of Health. The prosecution objected to the two latter on the ground of their illegality and this objection was argued at great length by counsel, lasting till late in the evening. Judge Calvin took the matter under advisement until next Saturday. The case excited great interest, the court-room being crowded with spectators.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WAWASET INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—The examination into the causes of the Wawaset disaster was to-day continued at the Treasury Department. Nothing was discovered which tended to show the origin of the fire. The investigation is very loosely conducted, and the examinations are made without regard to the law of evidence. There is no law officer in attendance, and the members of the Board appear ignorant of the legal procedure. While the testimony uniformly shows that the officers did their utmost to save both ship and crew, it is manifest that all the officers were grossly ignorant of their duties. The Captain was entirely ignorant of the requirements of the law. It would seem that he had never received his certificate of inspection, and was unaware how many passengers the boat was allowed to carry. It seems impossible that this investigation will in any wise unveil the mystery enveloping this sad calamity.

[To the Associated Press.]

FIVE-TWENTIES CALLED IN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular giving notice that the principal and interest of the 5-20 bonds below designated will be paid at the United States Treasury, Washington, on, and after the 16th of November next, and that interest will cease from that day. Both numbers specified of the bonds called in are inclusive, and all known as the the third series, act of Feb. 25, 1862, dated May 1, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds, $50, Nos. 6,201 to 10,200; $100, Nos. 20,001 to 30,750; $500, Nos. 10,701 to 15,800; $1,000, Nos. 22,601 to 26,000. Total, $12,000,000. Registered bonds, $50, Nos. 1,321 to 1,375; $100, Nos. 9,501 to $10,300; $500, Nos. 5,701 to 6,100; $1,000, Nos. 23,301 to 25,000; $5,000, Nos. 7,501 to 7,900; $10,000, Nos. 9,681 to 10,100. Total, $3,000,000. Grand total, $15,000,000. United States securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

THE WAWASET INVESTIGATION.

The Wawaset Steamboat Commission to-day examined several witnesses, but elicited no new facts. They were agreed that the officers of the boat did their duty in their attempts to subdue the flames and save the passengers.

NOTICE TO NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has addressed a circular to all the National Banks which have neglected to deposit United States bonds as required by law, that the circulation assigned them will be distributed to other applicants if the bonds are not deposited and circulation applied for during the next thirty days.

THE MISSOURI BOND QUESTION.

An interesting question has arisen between the General Government and the State of Missouri, arising out of a recent act of the Legislature of that State repealing the provision that the State bonds should be paid in coin, and directing that payment should be made in lawful money. The Department of the Interior holds in trust for various tribes of Indians $78,000 of Missouri 6 per cent bonds, which mature within the next thirty days, and for which the State fiscal agents at New York offer, under the laws of the State, currency. The Department of Justice decides that the United States can only accept gold and silver, and the prospects are that the question will have to be settled in the courts.

SOLDIERS' HEADSTONES.

The Secretary of War orders that in stones for soldiers' graves abbreviations may be made in the Christian or first name of deceased; also in his rank and in the name of the State. When the name of deceased is long it must be put on the stone in a curve, with the rank and name of State below.

THE RAILROAD BANDITS.

A Clue to the Whereabouts of the Rascals—Their Capture Predicted.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 17.—A gentleman who reached this city to-day from Jefferson City, reports that it was confidently believed that those of the men believed to be engaged in the Iowa railroad robbery would be taken to-day or to-night in Jackson County, in this State. Eight armed men were engaged in the scheme, expected to result in the capture of the desperadoes.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

Discovery of the Original Register of the Bark Osprey.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—In addition to the evidence which Mr. Crowley, of Illinois, proposes to give in the Tichborne case, the original register of the bark Osprey has just been found at the Baltimore Custom-House, which corresponds exactly with all the requirements of the statements of the claimant with regard to that vessel.

LOUISIANA.

Proposed Compromise of the Legislative Trubles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Judge Durell, of Louisiana, is here attempting to arrange some possible basis of compromise of the Legislative affairs of that State with the Attorney-General. It is represented that a compromise between the two factions has been agreed upon, whereby there will henceforth be but one Legislature, composed of the members of both former bodies, whose election is not contested.

THE INDIANS.

A Band of Apaches Punished by Troops—Fourteen Warriors Killed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Lieut. Babcock, of the Fifth Cavalry, eports to Gen. Sherman, from Camp Apache, Arizona, that on the 16th of June, with a company of thirty-two men and eighteen Apache soldiers, after following a trail for seven days, he overtook a body of Apache Indians in the mountains near Tonto Creek. A fight ensued, and fourteen Indians were killed and five women and a child captured. The same day were found other camps, evidently hastily abandoned.

Mysterious Death of a Chicagoan Near Wyandotte, Ks.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—Yesterday the body of a man, supposed to be that of a negro, was found in the woods near Wyandotte. Investigation to-day developed the fact that the victim was a white man named Bery Myer, from Chicago a few days ago. A bank book and papers belonging to such a man were found in the river below the city, from which it appears that he has a deposit with Emil Josephal, of Chicago, to the amount of nearly a thousand dollars. He came to this city a week or ten days ago, and stopped at the Little Broadway Hotel, from which he has been missing since Sunday. It is supposed that he was killed for his money.

Fatal Fall.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 16.—George Cusener, Jas Manning, and Patrick Costello, while working on the High Street Baptist Church, to-day, were, with 800 pounds of brick, precipitated a distance of seventy-eight feet, by the breaking of an overloaded scaffold. Cusener was fatally, and the others seriously, injured.

Michigan Constitutional Convention.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 16.—The Michigan State Constitutional Convention will meet here on the 27th inst. to revise the State Constitution. It will be an important body, and its work will in all probability be ratified.

Ocean Steamship News.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 16.—Steamship Vaderland, from Antwerp, for Philadelphia, is anchored off Brigantine Shoal, awaiting supplies and assistance, having her engine disabled.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Arrived, steamer Abyssinia, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Arrived out, steamship Ohio, from Baltimore.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—The Cotton Exchange Committee on Statistics and Information submit the following report, condensed from letters received by them from July 31 to Aug. 10, in answer to interrogatories sent out during the month of July:

MISSISSIPPI.

Sixty answers received from forty-two counties. The weather is represented as having been less favorable than last year, excessive rains causing the abandonment of a portion of the lands planted. The plant, however, is almost unanimously reported to be well formed, and though many of our correspondents report the appearance of caterpillars, only few speak of damage actually sustained. Our reports are not precise enough to enable us to form a definite estimate of the area under cultivation compared with last season, though the majority of the answers received represent the same to be fully as large, if not larger, than last year. The condition of the crop in this State is above the average. Picking is fully two weeks later than last season,—commencing about the 10th of September.

LOUISIANA.

Fifty letters from thirty parishes. The majority of our reports complain of excessive rains, and represent the weather as having been less favorable than last year. The plant is generally represented as being well fruited, though we have some complaints of shedding. Worms are reported, but have done little or no damage. The area under culture is estimated to be about equal to last season. Most correspondents give Sept. 1 as the time that picking will probably commence, or say two weeks later than last year. The general condition of the crop is represented as being good.

TEXAS.

Fifty-one letters from forty-two counties. Most of our correspondents complain of too much rain, though the season will compare favorably with last year. The great majority represent the plant well formed and bolled. Few counties only report damage from army worms, though their appearance is generally spoken of through the State. The area under culture shows a marked increase over last year. The condition is represented as good, though backward, and will not begin till Sept. 1, say about three weeks later than last year.

ARKANSAS.

Forty-nine letters from thirty-three counties. The weather is reported dry and rather more favorable than last year. The plant, though small, is well formed and bolled. Same area under cultivation as last year. Picking will not be general before Sept. 20. The condition is a fair average one. No report of worms.

TENNESSEE.

Thirty-five reports from twenty-five counties. The majority report favorable in regard to the weather as compared with last year, and represent the plant to be well formed and bolled. The area under cultivation shows a marked increase over last season. No worms reported except in one county. The condition is decidedly promising, picking commencing about the middle of September.

ALABAMA.

Have thirty-two letters from thirty counties. Most of our correspondents represent the weather as having been propitious, and rather more favorable than last season. The plant is unanimously represented as fruiting remarkably well. The appearance of the army worm is reported in seventeen counties. No damage done thus far except in one county (Marengo). The area under cultivation is about equal, or possibly little larger than last year. Picking will be general in the State by the beginning of September, say about a week later than last year. The indications are generally represented as good and promising.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Sixty-one letters received from forty-five counties; the weather has been more propitious than last year, in fact all that could be desired, and the plant is represented as well formed and bolled; no report of worms. The area under culture is larger than last year. The condition is unanimously reported as promising. Picking will not be general before Sept. 15, against Sept. 1, last year.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Twenty-two counties send in thirty-two reports. The weather has been generally seasonable, as much so as last year, causing the plant to grow finely and boll well. The average shows some increase over last season. Neither boll nor army-worm are reported in any instance. The picking will probably commence in the early part of September. The general condition is very good.

GEORGIA.

Ninety-seven letters received from seventy-eight counties. The weather has been generally favorable for the growth of the plant, and the improvement noticed in our last report has been continued, allowing planters to same extent to regain the delay experienced in the spring season. The condition is reported as comparing favorably with last year, with very few exceptions. The plant, though small, is represented as fruiting remarkably well. The army-worm has made its appearance in seventeen counties, but only in limited force, and no damage has been caused. The area under culture exceeds that of last year. The general condition of the crop is reported as being flattering. Only seven of the letters complain, whilst all the others represent it as "good," "very good," and "excellent." The picking will be general by Sept. 1, against Aug. 25 last year.

FLORIDA.

From this State we have received but three answers to our inquiries, complaining of perpetual rains, though reporting the plant well forward and bolled, and the condition of the crop equal to last year's. Caterpillars made their appearance throughout this State, without, however, causing serious damage. In regard to the acreage views differ, from no increase compared with last season to 4 and 5 per cent more. Picking will commence as soon as last year,—from the 15th to the 20th of August.

MILWAUKEE.

How the Body of a Suicide is Treated by Superstitious Neighbors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—A well-to-do farmer, named John Ehlers, committed suicide in the Town of Milwaukee on Friday afternoon. Deceased resided on the Washington road, and was about 52 years of age. At 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon he left home and went into the woods a short distance from his residence. His son made inquiries on reaching home, and, after a search, found him suspended to a tree. Ehlers had mounted a stump convenient for a launch, and fastened a piece of wash-line to a limb of a tree over his head. The neighbors would not cut down the body, but summoned a Constable. An inquest was held and a verdict of suicide recorded. The wife of Ehlers did not want to see the body, and refused to receive it for burial. She authorized the Constable to bury the remains anywhere, but not on her premises, and promised to foot the bills. The body was, therefore, brought to town, and will be buried at the Union Cemetery to-morrow. Ehlers owned two farms about nine miles out of the city, and was considered wealthy by his neighbors. He had before attempted suicide while in a despondent mood. The superstition of the wife, family, and neighbors would not allow them to go near the body after it was discovered, and caused them to forbid its burial in the neighborhood.

Not Guilty.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 16.—The celebrated Henshaw murder case at Winchester, Ind., was concluded in the acquittal of accused, who stood charged with murder in the first degree. The *Sentinel's* special of this evening says the verdict gives general satisfaction. The defense was conducted by Gen. Tom Browne and the Hon. J. Enos Neff.

Secretary Delano's Indian Tour.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 16.—Secretary Delano and the Indian Commissioner left the city to-day to visit the Sisseton Indian Agency. It is the purpose of Secretary Delano to remain some time on the frontier for the purpose of obtaining personally knowledge of the condition and wants of the various Indian tribes.

Railroad News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—A complete change of Directorship of the Canada Central and Brockville & Ottawa Railroads have been affected. The Abbot party, which was blackened by connection with the Canada Pacific scheme, have been completely cleared out. This may be accepted as another proof of the belief of the guilt of the Government and Pacific ring.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 16.—Forty miles more of the Wisconsin Central Railroad having been completed and inspected by the Governor, a certificate has been granted to that Company which, under its charter, entitles the road to one-half of the land granted for its construction, the balance of the grant being held back until the road is completed from Portage to Stevens Point. The Company stipulate that they will not apply for such half unless its right to more should be approved by the Legislature, the Supreme Court, or other competent authority. It is understood that this arrangement is satisfactory to all the parties interested.

FORT MADISON, Iowa, Aug. 16.—In the case of the City of Davenport, Iowa, vs. the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad Company, before Chief Justice Beck, of this city, and motion to dissolve the injunction was overruled.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 16.—The officials of the Union and Central Pacific Railways were here yesterday, consulting on a new through tariff. The tarriff on ore and bullion, and on freight generally, will be higher.

POLITICAL.

The Never-Say-Die Democrats Dissatisfied with John P. Irish's Funeral Sermon at Des Moines—A Convention of the Dubuque County Democracy Called.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 16.—A Democratic County Convention is called by the Committee for this county to meet on the 20th of September. The Liberal Republicans and Anti-Monopolists are invited to participate in the Democratic primary meetings for the election of delegates. The Committee deprecate and condemn the course of Mr. Irish, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in pronouncing the dissolution of the Democratic party, and favor the holding of a State Convention. This action of the Dubuque Committee will be apt to be approved by the Democratic party in this State, and lead to the holding of a State Convention.

The newspapers continue to discuss the Anti-Monopoly Convention, much in the same strain as heretofore reported. The *Herald*, more elaborately than before, and in a double-headed article, to-day deprecates the attempt to dissolve the Democratic party, and blames Mr. Irish, of the State Committee, for his course, and favors keeping alive the party organization.

The New Party Movement in Cass County, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VIRGINIA, Ill. Aug. 16.—A delegate meeting of the people was held in Trotter's Hall to-day. Every precinct in the county was represented but two. Universal good feeling prevailed. The meeting fixed on a basis of representation for the different precincts, and named Saturday, the 7th of September, as the day for holding a nominating Convention. A resolution was passed asking the Central Committee of the two parties to make no nominations. An Executive Committee of five was appointed, and a committee of nine was selected to issue an address to the people of the county. The nominating Convention will be held at Chandlerville. The movement will win.

CANADA.

Proposed International Loan—Composition of the Royal Commission to Investigate the Pacific Railroad Scandal—Large Accessions to the Ranks of the Opposition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 16.—The Hon. Mr. Tilley leaves for England to-day, to place an international loan on the market.

It is understood that Judges Draper, Day, and Polette are to be constituted the Royal Commission to try the Huntington charges; but, no matter who may constitute it, the charges will not be made before it, but will only be submitted to such tribunal as Parliament shall determine when it is constituted.

The *Free Press*, of this city, which has hitherto given independent support to the Government, now says of Lord Dufferin's reply to the deputation from the Opposition: "It is scarcely worthy of the reputation of His Excellency, and does not realize the hopes inspired by his speech at Halifax."

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—Hampden Whalley, a member of the British House of Commons, is here, and has been visiting Orange lodges. He was a counsel in the Tichborne claimant case.

The Governor-General stopped here last night, en route to the lower Province.

Fifty leading citizens went to St. Lawrence Hall, where Hon. A. Mackenzie was stopping, yesterday, and paid their respects to that gentleman, as leader of the Opposition, for his stand taken in the House at prorogation. He left last night for Nova Scotia.

TORONTO, Aug. 16.—The all-absorbing topic continues to be "the insult to Parliment." No longer is it discussed as a party question, but as one affecting the dearest privilege, the highest enjoyed by Canadians. The *Globe* this morning publishes the names of fifteen Ministerialist members who have hitherto supported the Government, but who now withdraw their allegiance. An agitation is to be commenced very shortly by members throughout every Province of the Dominion.

CARPENTER.

The Milwaukee "Wisconsin" (Republican) Desires to Hear from the Wisconsin Senator on the Subject of the Recent Serious Charges Against His Private Character.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—The *Evening Wisconsin* (Republican) of to-day, alluding to the charges published against the private character of Senator Carpenter, says: "The New York *Tribune* and Chicago *Times* have made the most serious charges against the private character of Senator Carpenter. These charges are too grave to pass unnoticed. They are uttered by journals of ample pecuniary responsibility. They can be made to suffer most seriously if they have given currency to reports that are false and libelous, and the constituents of the Senator have a right to know the truth. If they are false, personal malevolence could go no further, and any jury would award such damages as would be a lesson to all future journalists. The people demand that the Senator of their choice should vindicate his character."

FIRES.

An Elevator at Dundee, Minn., Struck by Lightning and Burned with 50,000 Bushels of Wheat—Fires at Michigan City, Sedalia, Mo., and Other Points.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 16.—An elevator at Dundee, Minn., on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, was struck by lightning and burned, with its contents, 50,000 bushels of wheat, and 100 barrels of flour. It was owned by the railroad company.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Aug. 16.—The cell-house of the Northern Indiana State Prison, the best building in the State, took fire about 12 o'clock, noon, to-day, on the roof from sparks from the stack of the engine-house. Under the prison discipline, the prisoners did well, and had the fire under control before the Fire Department arrived, the prison being located about one mile from the engine-house.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—A special to the *Evening Dispatch* from Sedalia, Mo., says that an incendiary fire there, at 2 o'clock this morning, burned a bakery, grocery, agricultural warehouse, and saloon; loss, $19,000.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 16.—An incendiary last night burned the carriage factory and blacksmith shop at Norwichtown, owned by H. W. Huntington, of Columbus. Loss not heavy.

HALIFAX, Aug 16.—A large fire is raging in the woods at Aylesford, Kings County. An immense tract of valuable timber land is burned over, and it is reported that several farm-houses are also burned. The loss will be very great.

An Old Feud Between Citizens of Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—The Hon. S. A. Cobb, M. C., of Kansas, was arrested in Wyandotte this morning at the instance of R. B. Taylor, whom he had arrested a few days ago for libel. Cobb was charged with perjury, but had an examination before the Justice and was discharged. The matter grew out of a political quarrel of long standing.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Aug. 16.—William Stewart, Esq., resident of this city for nearly fifty years, and who has served as Mayor, died this morning at 10 o'clock from injuries received by being thrown from a buggy attached to a runaway team.

Grasshoppers in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Aug. 16.—Immense clouds of grasshoppers passed over this section to-day, southward. Multitudes are alighting and have commenced on the corn.

Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 16.—A little boy named Solomon Fox, son of a widow, was drowned this morning by falling off a raft while fishing.

Death from Explosion.

HALIFAX, Aug. 16.—An explosion in a Sackville mill this morning killed one man and seriously injured another.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

THE UTICA RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The third day's races on the programme of the Utica Park Association were trotted to-day. The weather continued to be unfavorable, with showers all through the afternoon.

THE 2:24 RACE

was won by Gloster in three straight heats. Time, 2:24, 2:22¾, and 2:26½. He sold favorite at odds of three to one against the field, and the only question was as to the second horse in the race. Major Allen was backed at even money against the field before the start, and after the first trial Susie had the call. Neither won, as Hotspur finished next to Gloster in the second and third heats, and thus got second money. Susie third, J. G. Brown fourth.

THE 2:30 RACE,

for a purse of $6,000, was more exciting, for the reason that Castle Boy was the favorite at 100 to 90 against the field. St. James, who beat Castle Boy at Buffalo, was victorious again, winning the race in three straight heats. Time, 2:24, 2:25¾, and 2:30. Brother Jonathan, who was second in each heat, got second money, Castle Boy third, and Lady Banker fourth.

POSTPONED.

The free-for-all, the 2:38, and the 5-year old races are put over until Monday. It is not likely that Clementine will start in the 2:38 race, as she is entered for a race on Tuesday, and, with Chicago Boy and Bay Henry, will have to be shipped on Sunday night.

SUMMARIES.

The following are the summaries of to-day's races:

UTICA PARK, Aug. 16.—Purse, $6,000; for horses that never beat 2:30; $3,000 to first, $1,500 to second, $900 to third, $600 to fourth. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

F. Van Ness' b. g. St. James	1	1	[illegible]
J. McKee's b. g. Brother Jonathan	2	2	[illegible]
M. Roden's b. g. Castle Boy	3	4	[illegible]
G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Lady Banker	5	3	[illegible]
Dan Mace's g. m. Heatherbloom	4	5	[illegible]
A. Patterson's br. s. Manhattan	dr.		
Dan Mace's gr. s. Plato	dr.		
J. K. Leavitt's ch. g. Star of Philadelphia	dr.		
W. H. Crawford's br. m. Annie Collins	dr.		
Ben Mace's b. s. Redwing	dr.		

Time—2:24; 2:25¾; 2:30.

Same day, purse $5,000, for horses that never beat 2:24; $2,500 to first, $1,250 to second, $750 to third, $500 to fourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Alden Goldsmith's b. g. Gloster	1	1	[illegible]
Budd Dobbs' b. g. Hotspur	5	2	[illegible]
T. S. Carpenter's s. m. Susie	2	5	[illegible]
Alex. Lewis' br. g. J. G. Brown	3	3	[illegible]
G. N. Ferguson's br. g. Crown Prince	4	4	[illegible]
J. J. Bowen's b. g. Ben Flagler	6	6	[illegible]
Dan Mace's ch. g. Major Allen	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Roden's br. g. Triumph	dr.		
A. Brown's b. g. Derby	dr.		
W. H. Crawford's b. g. J. W. Conley	dr.		
Graves & Loomis' br. g. Chicago	dr.		

Time—2:24; 2:22¾; 2:26½.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The attendance at the last day of the meeting is large, and the track is in good condition.

The first race was for a purse of $500, 1¼ mile free handicap for all ages. The following horses started: Joe Daniels, Sue Rider, Æolus, Gorilla, Moore's Minnie M. (late Minnie W.), Sunrise and Connor's Leamington Colt. In the pools to-day Minnie M. was the favorite, bringing 250 to 150 for Æolus, who won by two lengths, Minnie coming in second, and Joe Daniels third. Time, 2:02½.

The second race was for a purse of $3,000, four-mile heats, for all ages, $2,500 to winner, $500 to the second, entrance money and [illegible] to the third. The following started: Bessie Lee, Arizona, Hubbard, and Oiley. Hubbard was the favorite at 3 to 1 against the field, and soon after the start took the lead from Bessie Lee and kept it till entering on the home stretch on the last mile, when she was joined by Arizona, and an exciting finish took place, Arizona winning the first heat by a length, Hubbard coming in second, and Bessie Lee and Oiley distanced. Time, 7:54¾.

The result of the first heat made Arizona the favorite at 6 to 1. Hubbard took the lead at the start on the second heat, but soon surrendered it to Arizona, who kept it to the finish, actually running away from Hubbard on the last mile. Time, 8:28¾.

In the third race for $500, mile and three-quarters, for all ages, Boss Tweed, Wanderer, and Business started. Business won by [illegible] lengths, Boss Tweed second, and Wanderer third. Time, 3:12½.

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Children at Watering-Places.

Long Branch Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

I cannot close without a protest against the influences of watering-place life on children, especially young girls. It is the rule, and the [illegible] exception, to see girls from 10 to 14 years of age in full ball costume, first on the floor [illegible] evening when the dancers begin, and last to leave it, often finishing with a supper of beefsteak, soft crabs, and fried potatoes. Children go unattended to the lunch-table, drink lobster, make ham sandwiches, order [illegible] and green tea, well mixed and [illegible], saying sharp things to the servants, and in all [illegible] having like men and women of [illegible], and somewhat fast at that. One little boy, 11 years of age, said if there was anything he did love it was pure claret, and a little girl of 13 asked me which I liked best—lace or diamonds—then proceeded to discuss their beauty, [illegible], when judiciously combined. Can we wonder that the bright-faced, quick-witted boy of 11, with his pure claret, should become the [illegible] dissolute imbecile at 21, and the precocious little girl, with her knowledge of laces and diamonds, ball-rooms and late suppers, should become the faded, broken-down woman of 25?

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

THE UTICA RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TICA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The third day's races he programme of the Utica Park Association trotted to-day. The weather continued to unfavorable, with showers all through the rnoon.

THE 2:24 RACE

won by Gloster in three straight heats. e, 2:24, 2:22¾, and 2:26¼. He sold favorite dds of three to one against the field, and the question was as to the second horse in the . Major Allen was backed at even money inst the field before the start, and after the trial Susie had the call. Neither won, as spur finished next to Gloster in the second third heats, and thus got second money. e third, J. G. Brown fourth.

THE 2:30 RACE,

a purse of $6,000, was more exciting, for the on that Castle Boy was the favorite at 100 0 against the field. St. James, who beat tle Boy at Buffalo, was victorious again, winning the race in three straight heats. Time, 2:25¾, and 2:30. Brother Jonathan, who second in each heat, got second money, tle Boy third, and Lady Banker fourth.

POSTPONED.

The free-for-all, the 2:38, and the 5-year old es are put over until Monday. It is not likehat Clementine will start in the 2:38 race, as is entered for a race on Tuesday, and, with icago Boy and Bay Henry, will have to be pped on Sunday night.

SUMMARIES.

The following are the summaries of to-day's es:

UTICA PARK, Aug. 16.—Purse, $6,000; for horses t never beat 2:30; $3,000 to first, $1,500 to second, 0 to third, $600 to fourth. Mile heats, best three in in harness.

Van Ness' b. g. St. James....1 1 1
McKee's b. g. Brother Jonathan....2 2 2
Roden's b. g. Castle Boy....3 4 3
N. Ferguson's b. m. Lady Banker....5 3 4
n Mace's g. m. Heatherbloom....4 5 5
Patterson's br. s. Manhattan....dr.
n Mace's gr. s. Plato....dr.
K. Leavitt's ch. g. Star of Philadelphia....dr.
H. Crawford's br. m. Annie Collins....dr.
n Mace's b. s. Redwing....dr.
Time—2:24; 2:25¾; 2:30.

Same day, purse $5,000, for horses that never beat 4; $2,500 to first, $1,250 to second, $750 to third, 0 to fourth; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

den Goldsmith's b. g. Gloster....1 1 1
dd Dobbs' b. g. Hotspur....5 2 2
Carpenter's s. m. Susie....2 6 3
Lewis' br. g. J. G. Brown....3 5 4
N. Ferguson's br. g. Grown Prince....4 3 5
J. Bowen's b. g. Ben Flagler....6 4 7
n Mace's ch. g. Major Allen....7 7 6
Roden's br. g. Triumph....dr.
Brown's b. g. Derby....dr.
H. Crawford's b. g. J. W. Conley....dr.
ves & Loomis' br. g. Chicago....dr.
Time—2:24; 2:22¾; 2:26¼.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The attendance at the last day of the meeting is large, and the track in good condition.

The first race was for a purse of $500, 1¼ mile free handicap for all ages. The following horses started: Joe Daniels, Sue Rider, Æolus, Gorlitz, Moore's Minnie M. (late Minnie W.), Sunrise and Connor's Leamington Colt. In the pools to-day Minnie M. was the favorite, bringing 350 to 150 for Æolus, who won by five lengths, Minnie coming in second, and Joe Daniels third. Time, 2:02½.

The second race was for a purse of $3,000, four-mile heats, for all ages, $2,500 to winner, $500 to the second, entrance money and $50 to the third. The following started: Bessie Lee, Arizona, Hubbard, and Oiley. Hubbard was the favorite at 3 to 1 against the field, and soon after the start took the lead from Bessie Lee and kept it till entering on the home stretch on the last mile, when she was joined by Arizona, and an exciting finish took place, Arizona winning the first heat by a length, Hubbard coming in second, and Bessie Lee and Oiley distanced. Time, 7:54½.

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THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Further Responses to the Livingston County Platform.

Large Agricultural Assemblages in That County.

The Farmers' Nominations in Champaign County.

Determination of Kansas Grangers to Hold On to Their Wheat.

Formation of a Grangers' Transportation Company in Kankakee County.

Denunciation by Hancock County Grangers of Outrages upon Railroads.

The Livingston County Platform.

FROM SIMEON ELLIOTT, SECRETARY WEST DOVER GRANGE.

NEAR PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 9, 1873.

Your card, containing Platform, is received, and, but for the hurry of harvesting, should have been answered sooner. Our Grange is in full sympathy with these principles, and will "show their faith by their works," with the possible exception of one or two nominal members. Some men are very fearful that somebody will think they are not "good Republicans," and they cannot move outside of a circle prescribed by their Court-House Ring. Of such there is little hope here or hereafter. But it seems to me that the great bulk of the people, recognizing the fact that we have the best farming country the sun shines upon; that we have had bountiful crops for several successive years; that our people are patient, careful, prudent, industrious, and economizing in their habits, working—they and their entire families—from twelve to fourteen hours a day the year round, confining their outlays to the sternest necessities, denying themselves and families nearly all the luxuries that civilization entitles them to, and yet, at the end of the year, when the crop is sold and expenses paid, the startling fact appears that, with a capital of from $5,000 to $15,000 invested in their business, all this toil has scarcely made them a living;—recognizing these facts, they are satisfied that they are not "croakers and grumblers as a class;" that their wrongs are not "imaginary," but *real;* and they have shut their teeth, and sworn "By the Eternal" these wrongs shall be righted. They don't intend to submit this business of running our Government any longer, but are preparing to run out the old engine of popular government,—run her out on the great turn-table of public opinion; trim up the head-lights of free discussion; tear up the sidetracks,—no time for side issues now; lock up the switches; give her a clear track, and let her bear gallantly down to the stations of Justice and Right. And, if the Republican party, or the Democratic party, or any other party, stands in the way, hurl it aside, and send it sputtering down to the ditch of eternal oblivion.

SIMON ELLIOTT,
Secretary West Dover Grange.

FROM JOHN D. WALLIS, GENERAL DEPUTY P. OF H., STATE OF ILLINOIS.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Aug. 7, 1873.

Postal card is received, containing People's Anti-Monopoly Platform of your county, and I assure you it contains the sentiments of the citizens of our county, and, I presume, of every county in the State, and I am sure it contains my own sentiments. I heartily indorse all of the principles contained in the Platform, and, as a farmer and citizen, and General Deputy of the Patrons of Husbandry, I am doing all I can to carry out the principles. We recently had a picnic of the farmers of Montgomery County, and the number present was estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000. The first Grange, I think, organized in our county was in January or February; now there are twenty-two Granges in our county. The farmers, as well as the laboring classes of all kinds, are alive to the interests of the great Farmers' Movement, and will support the cause at the ballot-box. The farmers have called a convention in our county to nominate candidates for county officers. So let us keep the ball a-rolling, pushing the cause into every county in the State and every State of the United States, ignoring the political parties, declaring ourselves freemen, and that the people in this country are sovereigns, and not the monopolies. Yours respectfully,

JOHN D. WALLIS,
General Deputy Patrons of Husbandry, Litchfield, Ill.

FROM HENRY BRONSON, TREASURER FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, KAN., Aug. 10, 1873.

I am in receipt of your County Platform, which I should have replied to some time ago. I think I may say that Douglas County, as well as a large portion of Kansas, will not only indorse it at the polls this fall, but will "pile on a little more." I claim for this county a pioneership in this work, and we do not intend to become a rear-guard in the real fight. Your fourth plank alone is sufficient to form a platform for a new political party. Now that slavery is abolished, land-monopoly I consider "the sum of all villainies." The national-banking system I consider a conspiracy of Government with Capital to rob Labor. Our whole monopoly system is but national garroters and highwaymen. We must up and arm, or we will soon be unable to hold communication with each other, even with a penny postal card. Each laborer in our country must constitute himself a vigilance committee, and take his part. We must elect no man to office who seeks it, we must not fight capital or monopolies with millionaires in office. Money will take care of itself sooner than us. Let us move on.

HENRY BRONSON.

FROM G. W. KEITHLEY, STATE DEPUTY P. OF H., MCDONOUGH CO., ILL.

BLANDINVILLE, Ill., Aug. 10, 1873.

Your postal card, containing the Platform and Principles of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party, is received. I have given it my unbiased study, and indorse every word of it from Alpha to Omega. No doubt we will adopt something of the same kind at our Association, the 2d of September, at Macomb, Ill. Not only the farming community, but the mechanics are in for it too. We need a reformation in our legislative halls, and must have it. Then our railroad kings will have to submit, and we will get value received for our hard earnings. I am in favor of a reformation in every department of our Government. Yours fraternally,

GEORGE W. KEITHLEY,
State Deputy P. of H., Blandinville, McDonough Co., Ill.

FROM E. N. UPTON, CORRESPONDING SECRETARY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, EFFINGHAM COUNTY.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Aug. 14, 1873.

I have the honor to inform you that the farmers of Effingham County met at the Court-House, on the 28th of last month, and there organized a Farmers' Association of said County, to act in concert with other County Associations. I hope that you will place us on your list of correspondents, that we may all of us obtain such information as is necessary for a united action throughout the State, both financially and politically. We meet again on the last Saturday of this month, to set the time for nominating farmers to fill our county offices, and our chances at the present time are growing brighter as each day rolls on. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain, yours for the cause, E. N. UPTON,
Corresponding Secretary Farmers' Association, Effingham County.

FROM CHARLES V. SPRAGUE, SECRETARY ARTESIAN GRANGE, IROQUOIS COUNTY, ILL.

TRAINVILLE, Iroquois Co., Ill., August, 1873.

Your postal card with Platform received. I submitted the action of our Grange before acknowledging receipt. They unanimously resolved that those were the sentiments of our Grange, and we sent delegates to our County Convention with your Platform for instructions. One of the replies to your card writes of "three Road laws in one year." An important fact connected with these three laws is this: The last law is in all essentials the same as the first one, and it is said to have been lobbied through by a member of a firm who had large quantities of blanks for road-purposes made useless by the second law, and now valuable again! How much attention can be given to legislation when laws of so much importance as Highway laws are thus rushed through without thought or care? Hoping, with you and all other laborers in this new campaign of Labor against Capital, for success. I am, fraternally yours.

CHARLES W. SPRAGUE,
Secretary Artesian Grange, No. 330.

FROM D. A. BROWN, SECRETARY ADVANCE GRANGE.

LODA, Ill., Aug. 13, 1873.

Advance Grange, No. 335, received the postal card bearing the Platform of the People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill., and adopted it unanimously. Yours fraternally,

D. A. BROWN, Secretary.

FROM JAMES HURST, MASTER OF LYMAN GRANGE.

ROBERTS, Ford Co., Ill., Aug. 2, 1873.

Postal card received. Your Platform suits me exactly. It is high time we farmers learned to "paddle our own canoe." Party men and papers may howl, but a majority of the farmers will act independent of old party lines. Yours truly, JAMES HURST.

FROM G. W. C. LITTELL, SECRETARY MASON COUNTY ASSOCIATION, P. OF H.

TOPEKA, Ill., Aug. 7, 1873.

I am in receipt of your card containing Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County. In reply, let me state that I am in perfect sympathy with you, and allow me to wish you, and all others engaged in this glorious cause, godspeed. I fully recognize the magnitude of the task undertaken, but I have determined not to cease my efforts until the country is purged of corruption, and the evils we complain of are corrected. The third proposition in your Platform seems to be objectionable. There was a motion made in our Association, at its last meeting, to ratify this Platform, and it brought out considerable discussion on the clause relative to the "present banking system," which was stricken out and the remainder ratified. We believe the present banking system is an unjust and unfair monopoly, and ought to be abolished, and greenbacks substituted. Yours truly,

GEO. W. C. LITTLE,
Secretary Mason County Association, P. H.

FROM W. H. PEARCE, SECRETARY CAMARGO GRANGE.

CAMARGO, Douglas Co., Ill., Aug. 12, 1873.

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your postal card and Platform of Principles. I read them to our Grange, and I am authorized to inform you that we indorse, and are in full sympathy with, the principles there enunciated. We say, Down with all legalized robbery in the shape of "Protection." And, in order to carry out successfully your fifth resolution, we adopted the sixth: That all salaries of our officials shall be reduced to the lowest extent possible with reasonable compensation to honesty and capacity; as it is a notorious fact that the offices, as at present salaried, would not be able to find "honesty and capacity," through the vast herd of bummers and thieves always at the front, as "honesty and capacity" are modest and will be found at the rear. Yours fraternally,

W. H. PEARCE,
Secretary Camargo Grange, No. 337.

FROM O. C. CROSSAN, SECRETARY DODDSVILLE GRANGE, SCHUYLER COUNTY, ILL.

DODDSVILLE, Ill., Aug. 7, 1873.

I received your postal card of the 23d of July. Our Grange directs me to acknowledge receipt, and say we are in full sympathy with your Declaration and Platform therein contained. Yours respectfully, O. C. CROSSAN, Secretary.

FROM I. N. MYRICK, MASTER OF BARDOLPH GRANGE, M'DONOUGH COUNTY, ILL.

BARDOLPH, Aug. 12, 1873.

Your postal card came to hand, containing a Declaration and Platform, which I fully indorse, and presented to the Grange at our last meeting, and asked them if they could indorse it. They unanimously said they could. We are down on monopolies. We go in for a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether. Keep the ball a-rolling. Respectfully yours,

I. N. MYRICK.

FROM F. C. HITCHINGS, MASTER HARVEL GRANGE.

HARVEL, Montgomery Co., Ill., Aug. 12, 1873.

Your favor of the 17th of July received, containing Declaration and Platform of People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill., and meets the hearty indorsement of the Granges of Montgomery County. We are intending to run a Farmers' ticket this fall, and I have no fears of its success. Yours fraternally,

F. C. HITCHINGS.

FROM A. M. DAVIS, SECRETARY ROSSVILLE GRANGE, VERMILION COUNTY, ILL.

ROSSVILLE, Vermilion Co., Aug. 11, 1873.

Our Grange instructs me to notify you that they heartily indorse the principles embodied in the Platform of your Party, except the third clause, which they reject. Very truly yours,

A. M. DAVIS,
Secretary Rossville Grange, P. H., No. 165.

FROM HENRY E. PEYTON.

WATERFORD, Loudoun Co., Va., Aug. 4, 1873.

My absence from home has prevented an earlier acknowledgment of receipt of your postal card of July 11. As a farmer, I sympathize with any movement looking to the improvement of the agricultural interests of the country. It is time the farmers, who hold the power of controlling the Government and the laws of the land, should assert their rights. They have been too long the "pack-horses" for every other trade and profession. They pay the burden of National and State taxes, and yet are the only class which receives no special legislative protection. Every other interest is compactly organized, whilst the agricultural is absolutely without organization. Your movement is, therefore, in the right direction, and deserves the cordial sympathy of every farmer in the land; indeed, of every patriot who would see the productive industries of the country revived and the growing power of monopolies checked before they destroy the liberties of the People. With every wish for the triumph of the cause in which you are the pioneer, I am, very truly,

HENRY E. PEYTON.

FROM ISAAC SMITH, SECRETARY OF FIDELITY GRANGE.

JULY 29, 1873.

We received a copy of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party Platform of Livingston County, Ill., which our Grange heartily indorsed at our last meeting. Yours fraternally,

ISAAC SMITH,
Secretary of Fidelity Grange, No. 397.

FROM J. H. BAER, STERLING, WHITESIDE COUNTY, ILL.

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 4, 1873.

Having received a copy of the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly party of Livingston County, Ill., I would say that I indorse every section of the same. I am a young man, just starting in life, and would say that I am perfectly disgusted with what are termed the political men of the present day. I think it is safe to assert that one-half of our present legislators and Congressmen are a corrupt set of lobbyists, caring for nothing more than to enrich themselves by their own dishonesty. They are nothing less than what you might call fashionable thieves. The vast sums of money that are expended yearly for what they term improvements, such as subsidies to railroad-corporations, besides immense land-grants, are nothing less than a downright swindle. Such are my views on the subject, and I would say that I am in favor of said Platform, and you will find me an ardent worker in the cause. Further, I would be pleased to hear from you again, and of the progress of the party. Yours respectfully,

J. H. BAER.

FROM W. P. CROXTON, SECRETARY CENTRE GROVE GRANGE.

HUNTSVILLE, Ill., Aug. 14, 1873.

At a meeting of Centre Grove Grange, No. 318, of the P. of H., held July 29, 1873, the Platform of the People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County was read, and, on motion, the sentiments contained therein were adopted without a dissenting vote, and the Secretary instructed to notify you of the same. Yours fraternally, W. P. CROXTON,
Secretary of Centre Grove Grange.

FROM AZARIAH BUCK, SECRETARY PILOT CENTRE GRANGE.

PILOT CENTRE, Ill., Aug. 14, 1873.

Yours of July 14 is received. We most heartily indorse both Declaration and Platform. Yours respectfully, AZARIAH BUCK,
Secretary Pilot Centre Grange.

JOSHUA GREEN, COMMITTEE-MAN FOR MACON COUNTY ILLINOIS STATE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 12, 1873.

Your platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party came to hand some time ago, and it meets my hearty approval. I introduced it at our Township Club yesterday, and it was unanimously adopted, with remarks that it did not go far enough; but we agreed to add as the times required. I will bring it before our County Association next Saturday. We have seventeen townships in our county, making an aggregate of twenty clubs for the county. Respectfully yours, JOSHUA GREEN,
County Committeeman.

FROM G. D. GOVE, SECRETARY KEYSTONE GRANGE, HENRY COUNTY, ILL.

CLEVELAND, Henry Co., Ill., July 25, 1873.

I am in receipt of your card with Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill., and would say that I believe the principles therein set forth to be correct. Fraternally yours, G. D. GOVE.

FROM J. H. SIMONSON, TREASURER STATE GRANGE OF ILLINOIS.

ROUND GROVE, Ill., Aug. 2, 1873.

The Platform of your organization is all right. I most heartily approve of it. In this Republican form of government, every class of men should have an equal show with every other class. Right wrongs no one. Yours truly,

J. H. SIMONSON.

FROM J. H. HUDSON.

HILLSIDE FARM, Wyandotte Co., Kan., Aug. 6, 1873.

Platform received. I am in entire sympathy with your position. I believe no great good can be done for us as farmers until we shall have organized upon a new platform, something like your own. Unless we become an active, aggressive, working power, our organizations will be of no effect. I believe in the ballot-box. It is the key to the situation. Yours truly,

J. H. HUDSON.

FROM M. KING, SECRETARY GRANGE NO. 381, GENESEO, HENRY COUNTY, ILL.

GENESEO, Henry Co., Ill., Aug. 9, 1873.

Your postal card is before me, embodying the Platform and Principles of the Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County. Myself, and my associates in every department of the Farmers' Reform Movement, do most cordially and heartily send greeting and will join you in every effort to rid the country of the most gigantic system of fraud and deception that was ever imposed on a confiding people. M. KING,
Secretary Grange 381, and Member Farmers' Club.

FROM ISAAC SNEDEKER.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 12, 1873.

We received your favor all right. Please excuse delay. We are all organized, and have a full ticket out. The farmers are coming up to the work. Your Platform is strong and sharp. With sturdy, careful, diligent work, we will succeed. Look out for tricks. Political men will try to use us. ISAAC SNEDEKER.

FROM J. M. REXROAT, MASTER SCOTLAND GRANGE, M'DONOUGH COUNTY, ILL.

MACOMB, Ill., Aug. 4, 1873.

Your postal card of July 17, 1873, is received. The Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill., was heartily received and cheerfully indorsed by my Grange. Yours, J. M. REXROAT,
Master Scotland Grange, No. 82, Macomb, Ill.

FROM G. N. KERR, MASTER OF ELMWOOD GRANGE, ILL.

ELMWOOD, Ill., Aug. 14, 1873.

I received from you the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill., and inviting correspondence if in sympathy with you. In reply, I would say that I have delayed answering it until I could present it to our Grange. We met on Saturday, Aug. 2, and your Platform was unanimously adopted by the Elmwood Grange, No. 176. I shall visit the other Granges in this vicinity as soon as possible, and, if they have not received one from you, will present them with the one you sent me. We are thoroughly in earnest here. Although we are few in number as Grangers, yet the people are with us in feeling. Yours fraternally, G. N. KERR,
Master of Elmwood Grange, P. of H.

FROM JOHN C. SCRIPPS, SECRETARY PRAIRIE GRANGE, RUSHVILLE, M'DONOUGH COUNTY, ILL.

RUSHVILLE, Ill., Aug. 13, 1873.

I read the Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County to Prairie Grange, No. 201, at their regular meeting on Friday evening, the 8th inst., and it unanimously approved of, and on Tuesday, the 12th inst., I read it before the Farmers' Association of Schuyler County, with the same result. Respectfully, JOHN C. SCRIPPS.

FROM EDWARD LEACH, SECRETARY DEKALB COUNTY CENTRAL GRANGE.

CRESTON, Ill., Aug. 13, 1873.

Your postal card, with the Platform of the Livingston County Farmers, is received. I am heartily in sympathy with you. I presented it to our Grange a few evenings since. A resolution was unanimously carried indorsing it. I will present it to our County Central Grange at our next meeting. Persevere in the good work. You have our hearty support. Fraternally yours, EDWARD LEACH,
Secretary DeKalb County Central Grange, Creston, Ill.

FROM JOHN STEWART, SECRETARY ADAMS COUNTY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

FOWLER, Adams Co., Ill., Aug. 10, 1873.

Your postal card, with Platform of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County, Ill., is at hand, and I read with delight your emphatic Declaration and brief but expressive Platform. These have the true ring of pure and genuine metal, and, though couched in few words, would seem to cover the whole ground, and to be sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of not only a county, but of a State or Nation. We are indeed pleased to see that the people of your county are making a move in the right direction, and trust that your example may be speedily followed by every county in the State. The laboring classes must arouse themselves for action, and take the matter into their own hands, or suffer themselves to be still more firmly bound in that worst of bondage,—willing and self-inflicted slavery to moneyed corporations and political rings. Of but one thing permit us to warn you: Beware of designing men who affect to be our friends but to secure our patronage to elevate themselves or their friends to positions of power, and then betray us into the hands of our enemies. The interests of laboring men must be committed to laboring men. We must be represented by our own class, and no other. We bid you godspeed, and hope soon to see many more counties following your example. Yours truly, JOHN STEWART,
Secretary Adams County Farmers' Association.

A Great Gathering at Five-Mile Grove, Livingston County.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

FIVE-MILE GROVE, SANNEMIN, Livingston County, Ill., Aug. 14, 1873.

The largest political gathering ever held in Livingston County was assembled here to-day in behalf of the Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party. At the lowest estimate, 3,000 farmers, with their wives and children, spent the day in festivities and listening to speeches from Messrs. McKeigham, Wright, Amat, Blakesley, Morgan, and others. The most sanguine friends of the Farmers' Movement never anticipated such an immense, enthusiastic meeting; and it gives the friends of the cause great hope that they will be successful at the ballot-box this fall. R. K. S.

Harvest Festivities at Dwight, Livingston County, Ill.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Livingston Co., Ill., Aug 16, 1873.

On Saturday, the 9th inst., the spacious and beautiful grounds of S. T. K. Prime, Esq., Secretary of the Patrons of Husbandry, were thrown open to accommodate over 700 Grangers who assembled there. Early in the afternoon, the various roads leading to Mr. Prime's residence were filled with vehicles of every description, all making their way to the point of attraction. The grounds had been decorated in an original and artistic manner for the occasion. In a prominent position was placed the speakers' stand, which was nearly surrounded with sheaves of grain, and upon and near it were fruits, flowers, hanging baskets, and many other attractive ornaments. When the large crowd had assembled, a wagon was seen coming round the circular drive in front of the house. The wagon was loaded with sheaves of grain, and was followed by quite a number of harvesters. In reaching the speakers' stand, the wagon stopped, and the spectators witnessed a most animated and impressive scene. Accompanied by appropriate music, the harvesters unloaded the grain, and shocked it around the stand. The sight of the busy harvesters at their toil conveyed an important lesson to the Grangers, and had a great effect on the audience.

The Chaplain having offered up prayer, Mr. Prime introduced the Rev. F. B. Hargreaves to deliver the "Festal Oration." The speaker dwelt at length on the intellectual and moral character of the farmer. He sought to impress upon his hearers the necessity of being good citizens in order to succeed in their noble enterprise. The Reverend gentleman closed his able address by exhorting them to be true to themselves, their country, and their God.

Asa Blakeslee, Esq., of Odell, then made a few remarks, in which he stated that he had devoted his time and substance to this great movement.

After a selection of vocal and instrumental music, S. T. K. Prime, Esq., the energetic and efficient County Secretary, was called upon to speak. He alluded in well-chosen terms to the progress which this movement has recently made; and, in powerful language, he denounced the monopolies which oppress the farmer. The exercises concluded, the Grangers and their friends partook of an excellent dinner, and were entertained during the afternoon and evening with selections of vocal and instrumental music. As the night set in, the trees were hung with numbers of lanterns, and the spacious grounds presented an elegant and attractive appearance. The people amused themselves till a late hour, when the crowd dispersed, well pleased with the day's festivities, and satisfied of the soundness and importance of this great movement. H. M. L.

The Movement in Champaign County.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 15, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The farmers of Champaign County held a delegate convention yesterday, the 14th, at the Court-House in Urbana. The Convention was large and enthusiastic. Nominations for all the offices were made, and the nominees are excellent men, and will be elected beyond question.

The old stagers tried hard to palm off on the farmers the expected candidates of the Ring; but it was no go, and consequently they are in a dreadful state of alarm.

The *Gazette,* the leading Republican paper of this section, has been championing the farmers' cause till within the last month; now it is advising the farmers not to meddle with politics, but leave all that matter to the Republican party. It is rumored hereabouts that Gov. Oglesby was here, and closeted with the editor of the *Gazette,* a short time ago; since which that paper has been throwing cold water on the farmers' effort to help themselves.

The Republican majority in this county has heretofore been 1,200; but it is now admitted that the nominations made yesterday will be elected triumphantly.

It begins now to appear that party trammels will no longer hold the people; that they are bound to try their hand in helping themselves; and, when once their eyes are opened, they will not stop with county officers; they will make a clean sweep from President down, from railroad-monopolies to tariff-exactions inclusive.

J. E. H.

The Kansas Granges Determined to Hold On to Their Wheat.

The *Lawrence (Kan.) Journal* of Aug. 13 contains the following:

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 12, 1873.

The wheat growers, representing twenty-two Granges, assembled in the Court-House at 2 p. m. The Committee reported the amount of wheat under the control of Granges to be about 20,000 bushels, one-tenth of which, unless provision be made to stop it, would be thrown on the market. A resolution passed, without a dissenting voice, to take measures to stop it. It was agreed that $1.50 per bushel was low enough, which was a confirmation of their former decision, and that, if millers choose to ignore their demands and ship wheat in on them, all right; they prefer to know now who are their friends and who are not. And, as for the farmers who were willing dupes of speculators, they propose a remedy. The time had come when we should know our men and act accordingly. What they demand is simple justice, and the only difference is, that a portion of the speculator's income will be left in the producer's hands. It does not necessarily enhance the cost to the consumer, for the speculator does not hesitate to draw the last cent out of the consumer as well as the producer, thereby robbing both and crushing both together. We hope our friends, the mechanics and laborers, will think of these things and co-operate with us.

J. C. WETHERIGHT, Secretary.

Meeting in Woodford County, Ill.

The following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of farmers and mechanics of Partridge Township, Woodford County, Ill.:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the hour, the mission of the farmers, and the object we have in view to place this State and Government of the United States in the hands of honest men, and, through them, to obtain such legislation as will limit and control the rates of railroad and ship transportation.

Resolved, That National Banks are detrimental to the people, and should be abolished.

Resolved, That we forever discard all members of the legislative bodies that have taken any part in the many swindles of the people of our Government, and furthermore, we hold that they shall be forever ineligible to office.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a high tariff. (By this we mean that every branch of business should protect itself).

Resolved, That we are in favor of paying liberal wages for our Legislative members, but are opposed to paying such members when absent from duty.

Farmers' Transportation Company in Kankakee County, Ill.

The following preamble and resolutions were passed at a recent meeting of the Pilot Centre Grange, Kankakee County:

WHEREAS, The several railroad companies have made rates of freight since the new law has taken effect higher than old rates (which were already ruinous) to towns near our great metropolis, so much so that it not only does us as producers great injustice, but has a tendency to divert trade from our great mart for the purpose of making the new law odious; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Pilot Centre Grange, feeling that the high rates of freights are burdensome, do resolve ourselves into a Transportation Company to do our own freighting; and that each member use his influence to induce the people in the surrounding country to join with us.

Denunciation of Outrages on Railroads.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Hancock County met at Carthage a few days ago. Having heard that certain railroad-tracks had been obstructed, and bridges and cars burned by persons calling themselves "Grangers," the Convention resolved:

That the perpetrators of these crimes and outrages are not members of our order; that the teachings of this order are in direct and positive opposition to all crime and lawlessness of whatever character; that on the contrary, they inculcate the strictest respect for the rights of individuals and of property; that we, the Patrons of Husbandry, of Hancock County, in convention assembled, do deny the responsibility of our order in such outrages, and denounce the perpetrators thereof as criminals and outlaws, and enemies of their race.

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

Grasshoppers are doing great damage in St. Clair County.

—Carlinville has fined a man $50 for renting a house to be used as a place for prostitution.

—The petition for the removal of the Woodford County seat from Metamora to Roanoke has been filed in the County Clerk's office. It contains 1,560 names.

—The list of the creditors of John H. Daniels, of Wilmington, includes 472 names, and the amount of his indebtedness foots up $412,083.60.

—The Aurora *Beacon* estimates that in Kane, Henry, and Kendall Counties, 10,500 cows are giving milk to cheese factories.

—The Freeport *Journal* says seven or eight hundred acres of sugar beets are being cultivated in Stephenson County this year, and a large crop is expected.

—The C., B. & Q. have lately given notice that it will permit no person in its employ who allows his pay to be garnisheed unless he can show that it was impossible for him to prevent such proceedings.

—The City of Sycamore is entirely free from debt, and has only to raise by taxation $2,300 for the expenses of the current year, and the late assessment gives nearly a million dollars' worth of property from which to raise the amount.

—The Knoxville *Republican* says that the election on the question of removing the county seat does not take place on the day of the general election, as is usually supposed. The election for county officers takes place on the 4th of November, and the county seat election one week after of the 11th.

—The Aurora *Beacon* says iron which is carried from Pittsburgh to Chicago, a distance of over 500 miles, for 26 cents, is charged 23 cents from Chicago to Plano, but 50 miles. It is proposed, we understand, to commence suit against the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company with this complaint as a basis, and make it one of the test cases.

—We learn that on the 7th of November next the contract expires between the C. B. & Q. and C. & I. for running mutual freights to and from Chicago, and it is believed that the former Company will take up the C. & I. track from Paw Paw to Shabbona, and make a connection with their main line at Bristol—not Earl or Leland, as has been supposed.—*Amboy Journal.*

—On Sunday last, at Edgewood, a young man named Duff emptied the contents of a double-barreled shotgun into the person of an old man named Miller, the stepfather of the murderer. The shot took effect in his left breast, and his death was almost instantaneous. The perpetrator of the bloody deed effected his escape, but was afterwards captured near Watson, and is now in jail in this city.—*Effingham Republican.*

—A suit for breach of promise of marriage has been pending several years betwixt Lucy A. Ward and one Burson, of Sperland, in which a Livingston County jury awarded the plaintiff $10,000 damages. The sum was far beyond the ability of the defendant to pay, and after repeated attempts a settlement satisfactory to all parties has been made, whereby the plaintiff receives $1,200. The costs and expenses of litigation will swell this sum to $2,000 or more.—*Lacon Statesman.*

—Marion L. Uhl, 11 years old, of the Town of Nelson, Lee County, has caught and destroyed the incredible number of 30,000 bugs, from about one acre of potatoes, receiving in compensation for faithfulness in fighting the wary little striped, star-spangled banner Colorado beetle, 10 cents for every 100, making the snug sum of $30. It was a fair and square fight, and he came out victorious, and the potatoes are safe. All this was done mornings and evenings, before and after school hours.

—The Montagues and Capulets of DuPage, will bury the hatchet at the approaching County Fair, and Naperville and Wheaton will join in making the exhibition a good one. The county-seat feud will expire amid the fatted calves of the gritty little county, and the long-estranged villages, the rival county-seats, will fall into embraces before the rejoicing multitude. Thus will end this Corsican vendetta. The war-drum throbs no more, and the battle-flags of DuPage are forever furled.—*Elgin Gazette.*

—The Mount Vernon *Free Press* is informed by Messrs. Casey & Wilson, agents for the sale of the Illinois Central Railroad lands in Jefferson County, that the Company have about completed a contract for the sale of all their lands south of the St. Louis & Terre Haute Railroad, amounting to about 200,000 acres, to a German company. The same paper says the lands will be conveyed about the 1st of November next, when all delinquent contracts will be canceled.

—Henry Benthuysen, of Algonquin, was accidentally killed on Wednesday last, in the following manner: Himself and son were repairing a reaper, and while the father had his head on the under side, the son had occasion to remove a bolt, which let the whole weight of the machine fall upon his head, killing him instantly. He was a man about 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and several grown-up children to mourn his loss.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

—Lewis Gitchell of Ridott, met a horrible death on Thursday last. He unhitched his horses from his reaper, let one of them loose to go to the barn, and attempted to jump upon the other, but got entangled in the lines, and the horse taking fright, started and dragged him twice around a ten-acre field, then passing through a gate to the barn, hit him against a post, breaking his neck, his back in two places, and many other bones, killing him outright. We have never had to record so fearful a calamity in this county.—*Freeport News.*

—What is known as the Chicago & Paducah Railway has been completed to Windsor, and the track is being extended as fast as men can put it down, in the direction of Altamont, where it is believed the road will intersect the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railway. The distance from Windsor to Altamont is about twenty-four miles, and when this connection is made, the people of Southeastern Illinois will have three competing lines of railway to Chicago: by the Illinois Central, the Chicago & Alton, by way of Springfield, and the Chicago & Paducah, by way of Streator.—*Shawneetown Mercury.*

—The people of Hancock County have just recovered from a great scare. About two weeks ago, as the story goes, an old lady residing near Carthage went into a trance, and while in the spirit-land learned that on Sunday, Aug. 10, 1873, a storm would burst over Carthage and vicinity, ten times as severe as the one that visited this region of country on the Fourth of July. The announcement created consternation among the credulous ones, and it is stated as a fact that one citizen actually dug a hole on his premises in which to crawl when the storm set in. Others made arrangements for a rapid retreat to the cellar with their valuables. Last Sunday was the day. It was hot and sultry,—just such as might be expected to wind up with the same terrible storm; but it didn't was.—*Quincy Herald.*

—So high are the new rates established by our railroad companies, that, in some instances, freight can be carried at a cheaper rate by teams. This seems almost incredible in these days of progress and invention, but such is the fact, nevertheless. Of course, as regards speed, the horse stands nowhere with the locomotive, but in the matter of cheapness in transporting freight the horse is ahead—that is, in some instances, as we said before. To illustrate: One day last week, 4,000 pounds of spelter was taken from the zinc works of Robert Lanyon & Co., of this city, to the Illinois Central depot, for shipment to Mendota, a distance of sixteen miles. On inquiring, it was ascertained that the freight charges on the same would be $8. The gentlemen wishing to ship the spelter came to the conclusion that these rates were too high, as they found that they could send the same by team for $6, and, consequently, gave the teams the preference. The driver left LaSalle early in the morning, and made the trip to Mendota and back by 12 o'clock noon.—*LaSalle Press.*

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These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.
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The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy, and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other institutions.
The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 22; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.
The University Catalogue (including examination papers of 1871-72) may be obtained from CHARLES W. SEVER, Bookseller, Cambridge; price, 50 cents. Circulars describing the several departments may be obtained on application to JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, August 18, 1873.

In the exhibition of machinery, America has been very successful at Vienna. Diplomas of honor have been awarded New York and Philadelphia manufacturers. Twenty-six medals for progress, nineteen medals of merit, and sixteen certificates of excellence have been gained by Americans in the same department.

The New York *Herald* has "interviewed" a dozen or more editors in different parts of the country on the third-term principle. The only decisive opinions obtained were from two Richmond quill-drivers, who believed that the South would go for third terms, Cæsarism, or any other pill in the box, as an alternative to negro and carpet-bag rule. Mr. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, thought that Gen. Sheridan would be the military candidate for the Presidency in 1876.

At the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, the other day, Bill Mann, the leader of the Philadelphia Ring, confessedly the worst ring in the United States, proposed the name of one Paxson for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. Some doubts were expressed as to the moral character of the candidate, when the indignant Mann remarked that "he thought it very wrong for members of a party to attempt to injure the reputation of party leaders, upon whom they depended for party strength." The Convention, having renominated Mackey for State Treasurer, concluded that that was as much as the people would stand. So they voted Paxson down and nominated Gordon.

A non-sectarian cemetery was dedicated by the Germans of this city yesterday. It occupies the grounds known as Haas' Park, which have always been a favorite resort for pleasure parties, and will be called by the beautiful and appropriate German name, Waldheim, forest home. One of the reasons given by the speakers, who took part in the ceremonies, for dedicating this new burying-ground, was the intolerance of the churches, which drove them to find a place where they could bury their dead without the assistance of priests, and where lodges and orders could inter their brethren according to their own rituals.

The Hon. William M. Meredith, who died yesterday, was one of the most distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania. He was Secretary of the United States Treasury under President Taylor from March 7, 1849, to July 20, 1850. He was for a long time one of the foremost lawyers of his State. He began practice in December, 1817, and from 1861 to 1867 was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. In 1824, he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, was a member of the State Constitutional Convention which met in 1857, and was President of the present Constitutional Convention. He was appointed one of the Counsel for the United States at the Geneva Conference, but declined. He was born June 8, 1799.

An unusually stupid person writes to the New York *Graphic* on the back-pay question, and defends the salary-grabbing Congressmen, justifying them in their course because certain editors and proprietors of newspapers in this country are enjoying handsome incomes. In other words, because A, B, or C makes more than $7,500 in the prosecution of legitimate private business, therefore Congressmen have the right to vote that much money out of the Public Treasury into their own pockets. This wiseacre might with the same propriety have gone a step further and said because Mr. Vanderbilt has an income of say $10,000,000 instead of $50,000 per year, therefore Congressmen have the right to vote themselves $500,000 per year instead of $7,500. The figures are a trifle different, but there is not a jot of difference in the principle involved.

The safe arrival of the long-missing ocean steamer, the Ernst Moritz Arndt, will bring rejoicing to thousands in this country and in the Old World also. The commander of the vessel, Capt. Felberg, has made a statement of his experiences, from which it appears that the Arndt left Stettin on the 3d of July. On the 14th of July, when 1,750 miles from New York, the screw broke off from the socket and was lost. Fortunately, the vessel was in an entirely seaworthy condition, and the rest of the voyage was made under sail, the Arndt arriving at Sandy Hook last Wednesday evening, with crew and passengers all safe and well. Several vessels were spoken on the trip, from which provisions were obtained, some of the Captains being very generous in their treatment, while others displayed a selfishness and inhumanity which are not confined to sea-Captains, however. The safety of the vessel is a handsome testimonial to the seamanship of her commander, as well as to the sea-going qualities of the steamers of the Baltic Lloyds line.

The Chinese shoemakers of the Hoosac Valley, in Massachusetts, have got on a strike, having received the impression that they are not getting as much as their services are worth, which is very probably the case. Some of the local papers are very indignant because the Chinese got this idea in the American Sunday-schools, which they attend. It is impossible, however, to Christianize even a Chinaman without his becoming aware of one of the prime tenets of the Bible, that "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and, where the heathen are naturally shrewd, cunning, and imitative, it must be expected that they will immediately put the precept into practice like good Christians. The Celestial Crispins are now idle, but as they can live where others would starve, and will never go hungry so long as there is an abundance of "rats, and mice, and puppy-dogs' tails," it is more than probable that their first experiment in the American fashion of striking will be a successful one, especially as even a very material increase in their wages would still keep their pay below American prices of labor.

Mayor Medill has asked and obtained leave of absence for the remainder of his term of office, which expires on the first Monday in December. He has not resigned the office of Mayor, and will not do so. He contemplates making a visit to Europe with his family, and, unless some extraordinary exigency should cause his return, he will be absent a considerable time. One exigency which would probably cause an earlier return would be the election, by the Common Council, of an unfit person for the office of Acting-Mayor. In the month of November, the people will have the opportunity to elect a Mayor for the ensuing two years. Until then, Mr. Medill is responsible for the proper discharge of the duties of the office, to the extent at least of not allowing those functions to pass into dangerous hands.

Capt. John W. Smith, ex-Mayor of Springfield, and now Warden of the State Penitentiary, is one of the victims of the terrible disaster on the Alton Railway. He lies at the Briggs House in a critical condition, if, indeed, he has not already breathed his last. Capt. Smith was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in the year 1820. He removed to Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1833, and went through the trying experiences of all the early pioneers of the West, battling manfully with poverty and privation. Perseverance, integrity, and self-reliance gradually and surely won for him the confidence of his fellow-citizens and secured him a pecuniary competence. He was then elected Mayor of Springfield, once member of the Legislature, and once Sheriff of Sangamon County. In addition to these preferments he held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue under President Lincoln, and was for a short time State-House Commissioner. He had held the office of Warden of the Penitentiary only a short time, having been appointed by Gov. Beveridge in May of the present year.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier on Saturday, and grain was active and firm. Mess pork was dull, and nominally a shade easier, at $15.90@16.00 for cash, or seller September. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer at 7⅝c per lb for winter, and 7⅜c for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and firm at 7⅜@8c for shoulders, 9¼@9⅜c for short middlings, and 10@12c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were rather less active and unchanged, at 4c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were inactive, and nominally ½c higher, at 92½c per gallon. Flour was strong and quiet. Wheat was active, and averaged 2c higher, closing at $1.25 cash, $1.20¼ seller the month, and $1.13⅝ seller September. Corn was active and a shade higher, closing at 40c cash, and 39⅞c seller September. Oats were dull and declined ½c per bu, closing at 27⅜@27½c cash, and 26⅝c seller September. Rye was more active, and 1½c higher, closing at 67c. Barley was quiet and 1@3c lower, at $1.00 for No. 2, and 75c for No. 3, both seller September. Hogs were fairly active and steady, with sales at $4.30@4.95. The cattle trade was dull and weak at irregular prices. Sheep ruled steady at $2.75@4.75.

It seems that the United States will have a good set-off with which to urge the liberation of the Gordon kidnappers if they are tried and convicted by the Manitoba authorities. Senator Ramsey is said to be in possession of a case in which two Canadian officers were guilty of kidnapping under less extenuating circumstances. The facts are reported as follows: Louis Letendre, a citizen of the United States by birth, was arrested in October, 1871, near the boundary line, but on the American side; he was conveyed across the border, and imprisoned in Fort Garry. The charge against him was that he had taken part in one of the Fenian raids. For thirty days Letendre was kept in handcuffs; for three months he was compelled to wear a ball and chain day and night, and throughout his confinement he was treated with special cruelty. He was tried in December of the same year, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. This sentence was commuted to twenty years' imprisonment. After serving fifteen months of the term, Letendre was liberated without the assignment of any cause. It is now stated that the accusation was false.

THE RAILROAD HORROR.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found the sickening details of a frightful catastrophe which occurred Saturday night on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. It was the result of a collision between the regular passenger train, which left Chicago at 9 o'clock Saturday evening, and a regular coal train coming north. The two trains collided at full speed a few miles north of Lemont, between that station and Willow Springs. The passenger train was running on time, and, as its officers could have had no apprehension of danger, it must have been making the regular rate of speed. The coal train was running wild, and, as it was the purpose of the conductor to reach Willow Springs station before the passenger train could leave, it must have been running considerably faster than the ordinary speed of freight trains. The extent of the disaster indicates that the collision was one of tremendous force. One engine was piled upon the other, and the boiler of the freight engine was immediately torn open. The cars, however, were not telescoped. A large number of persons were sitting in the smoking-car, as is usual within an hour's ride from the place of departure, and there was no escape for these from the scalding water and steam that poured forth from the engine that was jammed up against it. The number of killed and wounded is reported to be between forty and fifty, nine of whom were dead at last accounts. There seems to be an impression among the medical men that eighteen of the passengers injured will die. The large number of deaths and the frightful character of the wounds and burns, along with the inability of the passengers to extricate themselves from the place where the scalding steam poured in upon them, render the accident one of the most horrible in the swollen record of American railroad catastrophes.

Viewed in no other light than that of a ghastly horror, by which forty-three human beings are brought suddenly and unexpectedly face to face with death, or with sufferings worse than death, such a catastrophe is appalling to every person of common sympathies. But there is another and more horrible aspect to the present disaster, which likewise presents itself in most of our railroad accidents. When we think of it as a sacrifice and slaughter, which is the character that most of the reports fix upon it, there is a demand for retribution as natural as the spontaneous suggestion of sympathy and sorrow. Though the financial responsibility of the Railroad Company for the damages of the accident is very clear, there appears to be no blame attaching to the chief officers of the road unless it shall be shown that the conductor who is directly guilty was known, or might have been known to them, to be a reckless and irresponsible person. All accounts of the accident fix the immediate responsibility upon the conductor of the freight train. The passenger train is reported as running on time with the expectation of passing the freight train at the next station, as per schedule. But the freight train abandoned its time-card and endeavored to make another station, the conductor thereby incurring the hazard, if not the certainty, of a collision, with open eyes. By the rules of the road, the conductor and engineer are made jointly responsible for the running of their trains. The coal train was a regular train, as was the passenger train. The latter had been running on this time for several years, and the former for more than a year. The conductor of the coal train had had charge of it during all this time, and knew perfectly well the running time of this particular passenger train, which he met every trip. It is, therefore, as yet utterly inexplicable why he should have left Lemont, or why the engineer should have allowed him to do so. The managers of the railroad claim that both the conductor and the engineer were efficient and experienced men, and say that they have ascertained that they were perfectly sober at the time of the collision. This only adds to the mystery which surrounds their action. A plausible explanation which has been advanced is, that, as it was Saturday night, the men were anxious to reach home as early as possible, and took greater risks than they would have taken at any other time, but this seems perfectly incredible. So far there has been no explanation which relieves the conductor and engineer of the coal train from fiendish recklessness, the criminality of which could scarcely have been increased by a deliberate intention to run into the passenger train which they knew to be coming. At last accounts, the engineer had not been found, and there were rumors that he had run away; and the conductor was reported crazy from a concussion of the brain, caused by the injuries he received.

If this Lemont disaster shall fail to be thoroughly investigated and the guilty persons punished, the officials who have the matter in charge will share the responsibility for the slaughter. Coroner's juries and petit juries, as a rule, fail to do their duty in cases of this kind. We cannot now recall a single instance in which the persons responsible for great disasters have been punished in proportion to their guilt. On the other hand, hundreds of cases have been allowed to pass out of recollection and public concern without any punishment whatever for criminal recklessness. Yet it is certain that ten years in the penitentiary for the conductor and engineer, if they survive, and if the facts shall be proved to be as they are now stated, would be but meagre retribution for their guilt. It is equally certain that such a result would be the most salutary lesson that could be taught to railroad employes in general, and that the number of accidents attributable to carelessness would decrease in consequence of it. Public sentiment is somewhat to blame for the laxity with which these railroad and steamboat slaughters are treated, because the people seem to exhaust their anger within a day or two, and forget all about the dead or writhing victims before the disaster can be thoroughly investigated. Let us hope that this case may prove an exception to the rule, and that the awful manslaughter which now stares us in the face may not pass into oblivion without its appropriate punishment.

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.

The Hon. John Bigelow, formerly Minister to France, was the first to urge upon public attention the propriety of celebrating the centennial of American independence. His plan was to secure the co-operation of our leading poets, artists, scientists, statesmen, men of letters, and others eminent in intellectual labor, to present to the world a complete review of what has been accomplished in the country within the last one hundred years. The samples thus gathered together were to form the foundation of a national museum, which was to be a permanent institution for exhibiting the results of American labor. The contemplated expense of the celebration was small, and all that was asked from the Government was the appointment of a Commission for the regulation and distribution of the work. Mr. Bigelow now writes a long letter to the New York *Tribune* to prove that the Philadelphia Exhibition, which will take place in 1876, and is associated in the minds of everybody with the Centennial Celebration, should not be regarded as a commemoration, but that some other means of celebrating should be adopted. He makes the points that the purposes of the Philadelphia Exhibition are inconsistent with a ceremonial celebration; that it is of a local character, and that no considerable portion of the people can take part in it; that it involves a displacement of the population, and a collection of a large mass of people at one of the hottest places in the world at the hottest season of the year; that it contemplates the expenditure of a larger sum of money than is necessary; and, finally, that the possession of large sums of money would be sure to transfer the control of the affair to the "predatory classes." Mr. Bigelow is probably right in saying that the State of Pennsylvania, and particularly the City of Philadelphia, are directing the enterprise largely in the way of a speculation. But we don't know that there is any objection to this, if the funds are honestly raised by private subscription, as is the case, the bulk of the money being furnished by the citizens of Pennsylvania. It is certain that no other form of celebration could attract so much attention to the commemoration as a great and successful exposition. The Philadelphia Exhibition has already received an international character from the Government, and it is thoroughly associated with the Centennial Celebration all over the world. Any effort now to organize another kind of celebration is to be deprecated, because it would divert and distribute the energies which ought to be vigorously concentrated to make the Philadelphia Exhibition as complete a success and as much of a national triumph as possible.

IOWA DEMOCRACY.

The Dubuque *Herald* is one of those papers which think that the Democratic party are, like the Jews in Babylon, enduring a temporary exile, and that in time they will be restored and again be the chosen people. At the recent Farmers' Convention in Iowa, Mr. John P. Irish, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, declared that that party could not be said to exist any longer in Iowa, and he was prepared to accept its demise cheerfully, if in that case there could be a union of all those desiring reform in the support of practical remedies for existing abuses. Against this statement the Dubuque *Herald* enters an indignant protest, and claims that the Democracy are an indestructible entity, determined to adhere for all time, and prove faithful to their "glorious history," and much more of that kind of gibberish. Throughout Iowa there are in various localities a few old stagers who agree with the *Herald*, and who refuse to give up their faith in a day of deliverance.

It is a curious ethnological fact, that the Democrats who are opposed to any abandonment of the party, and in favor of keeping their organization alive, are the most numerous in States like Iowa, where they are in such a hopeless minority that success, no matter how remote, is never expected. Thus in Vermont, where the Democrats constitute, when united, less than one-fourth of the population, there is quite a body who insist that the party must remain intact in support of the resolutions of '98. So in Maine and Massachusetts, Iowa and Michigan, the fossils are more obdurate in proportion to their numbers than they are anywhere else. These Democratic leaders, who represent at most the fag end of nothing, propose to keep the party alive, and thereby keep the Republican party in power; and their policy seems to be based on the theory that the Republican party will eventually make itself so odious that the country *must* vote with the Democracy. Never was there a more groundless expectation. Thus, it is now pretty well ascertained that if Gen. Grant wants another term, he will secure the forms of a third nomination. Opposed as such a scheme is to the traditions and instincts of the people, dangerous as it will be as a fact and as a precedent, revolutionary as it must be considered, because pointing directly to the perpetuity in office of any incumbent who desires it, still, notwithstanding all this, if the alternatives be presented of Grant for a third term or for life, or the return of the Democratic party to power, the country will undoubtedly prefer the former. As between Cæsarism and Democracy, the people will accept Cæsar. If there be anything more irrevocably determined than another, it is that the people of the United States hold the Democratic party and African slavery as inseparable in life and not to be divided in death; and they have no more purpose of recalling the one to activity than the other. We speak plainly, and not from any party feeling, bias, or resentment. We speak what is patent to every intelligent man, of whatever party. The old Democratic Bourbons predict Cæsarism, and labor to make it a reality. The Royalists in France hailed each new act of despotism of Louis Napoleon with delight, as hastening the day for their restoration. So with this revengeful faction of the Democratic party; they would prefer that Grant, or somebody else, should become a Cæsar, hoping that some evil may come dire enough to make them respectable by contrast.

It is a question however, for the masses of the Democratic party to say how much longer they will follow these men who use the name of the Democracy to perpetuate the Republican party. Occasionally, as in the case of ex-Senator George W. Jones of Dubuque, one of these men of the past, fairly and honorably declares himself a member of the Republican party, preferring to serve that party directly and openly to giving it an indirect and disguised support. But the great mass of the men who have voted the Democratic ticket have no revenges to gratify, have no desire to destroy the Republic, are utterly opposed to the prevailing corruption in politics, and do not care a pin about perpetuating a party which they know is odious. Now these men have the power to rescue the country from such evil; if they will make it a point to vote as resolutely against these men calling themselves the Democratic party as they do against the Republican party, uniting for that purpose with all other men having in view the common end of reform, they will soon reduce the "Democratic party" to that condition where it will no longer threaten the moral sense of the country, thereby making the Republican party a sort of necessary evil to be endured as an escape from a greater one. At present, the mass of the Democratic voters are the slaves of a few leaders, who hire them out annually to force the country to elect the Republican tickets. A notable instance of this kind is shown in Ohio this very year, where a few men have clothed Mr. Allen in the garments of the old pro-slavery party, and carry him around the State to show the people what they must accept if they fail to elect the Republican ticket. A hundred thousand or more Democrats in that State are summoned to parade themselves in the Allen army, to create the impression that if the people do not elect the Republican State ticket they will have to take Father Allen and the other chiefs who wrote the "glorious history" of the Democratic party which ended in the capitulation at Richmond. Of course, the Republicans will carry Ohio, as they will continue to carry every other State, until such time as the Democrats themselves shall abandon, and thereby destroy, the Democratic party.

The River Commissioners of England have recently presented some very interesting reports upon the condition of the smaller rivers in that country, especially those upon which manufacturing towns are located, which serve to illustrate the extent to which manufactories and sewage help to pollute rivers and render them sources of filth and disease, rather than of health and cleanliness. The report shows that nearly all the smaller English rivers, and even the Thames, are simply huge sewers, and that England is completely veined with these sluggish, filthy streams,—the excretory ducts of manufacturing towns holding immense masses of filth in solution, and sending off large volumes of unhealthy gases. How soon our own rivers will be in the same condition is simply a matter of time. The State Board of Health of Massachusetts has already presented information showing that the smaller streams of that State are completely polluted, and that this pollution must be utilized in some manner or manufacturing must cease; from the inability to get pure water for manufacturing purposes. In conducting their inquiries, the Massachusetts Board also established another important fact, namely: that running streams do not purify themselves; and this fact has been confirmed by Prof. Henry Wurtz, who has recently been examining the Passaic River and analyzing its water. The questions involved in these considerations are of unusual importance, and suggest that the time will soon come when the cities and villages situated on streams will either have to provide some means of utilizing sewage or seek new sources of pure water.

THE PETS OF PROTECTION.

Not by diminishing the rewards of agriculture only, but quite as much by interrupting the natural distribution of the rewards of manufacturing and mechanical labor, has the protective tariff proved the enemy of industry. The farmer and the mechanic are both victims of its favoritism. Both should be the foes of its injustice, and swear firm alliance against its cruel plundering.

The world over, it is the few who prosper. The world over, it is the many who toil and pay. But the tendency of a genuine civilization is toward equalization of burdens and rewards. It does not drag down the few. Only a senseless agrarianism seeks to help the poor by robbing the rich. Genuine civilization helps all, by lightening the burdens and increasing the rewards of labor. It helps the rich to become richer, because a prosperous, hopeful, and intelligent labor will do better work, for itself and for capital also. A competent mechanic, having a building to raise, will put his jack-screws under the sill, and, lifting the bottom, raise the superstructure also. Only a stupid protectionist will try to hoist the building by hitching a derrick to the roof.

Protection is the enemy of a genuine civilization, because it tries to elevate a people by enriching the few who are already rich. Even among laborers it has its favorites, and they are usually chosen upon the principle, "To him that hath shall be given, and from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he hath." Since 1860, the farmer, whose industry is naturally one of slower rewards than many others, has been so oppressed that his earnings barely suffice to supply the necessaries of life, while the average earnings of manufactures, according to the census of 1860, were $521 to each hand employed, and $630 of capital invested, or $308 for the living of each person, and 33 per cent more for capital. But among the manufacturing laborers themselves there is a discrimination equally unjust. Nine industries make large profits, and have given to labor a considerable increase of wages. But the average wages of all the hands employed in all other branches of manufacture were actually less in gold in 1870 than they were in 1860. Whatever benefits protection confers it saves for nine favorites. The rest, if not protected to death, are worse off than they were before.

Taking the cotton manufacture, the woolen (therein including worsted, hosiery, and carpets), the silk, the iron (therein including pig, rolled, cast, hardware, and steel), the sugar, India-rubber, salt, glass, and paper manufactures, we find that these industries in 1860 employed 290,959 hands, who received $72,639,501 yearly wages, or $249.65 per hand. But in 1870 these same industries employed 437,099 hands, who received $171,648,007 yearly wages (in currency), or $392.69 per hand, an increase of 57¼ per cent. According to the Superintendent of the Census, the increase in the cost of all products of manufacturing and mechanical industry has been 56 per cent; statistics heretofore published show that the general increase in the cost of living has been about 61 per cent. The hands employed in these favored industries, therefore, if not materially better off than they were in 1860, have, on the whole, not materially deteriorated in condition. To them the cost of living has increased only about as much as the general average of their yearly wages.

But what of all other manufactures? The whole number of hands employed in all other branches of manufacture in 1860 was 1,020,287, and the yearly wages $306,239,464, or $300.15 per hand. But in 1870 all other branches of manufacture employed 1,616,897 hands, and paid $603,936,336 yearly wages, or $373.51 per hand *in currency*. The increase, 24.44 per cent, is less than the average premium on gold for the census year (ending May 31, 1870), which, according to Treasury reports, was 25.35, or, if reduced to gold value, the average wages per hand of the 1,616,897 hands employed in all other branches of manufacture, except the nine above named, were just $297.97, whereas in 1860 the wages of the hands in the same branches of manufacture averaged just $300.15 per hand.

This is a somewhat ugly fact for the protectionist to consider. Only 437,099 hands—less than half a million—get whatever benefits protection has to give in the way of increase of wages, and even these get not quite enough to compensate them for the increase in cost of living. But all the rest, more than three times as many, employed in other branches of manufacture, average not only a great deal less than enough to meet the increased cost of living, but actually less in gold than they received before protection began meddling with them. They pay 61 per cent more for living, 61 per cent more for necessary expenses in the support of families, and yet receive only 24 per cent more wages. This is exactly the same as if they had been robbed of $37 out of every $161 received, or nearly a quarter of their whole earnings! Their actual earnings are about $600,000,000; they have been robbed of $140,000,000 a year.

There is one other ugly fact: These same men, employed in branches of manufacture other than those above named, increased their average wages almost 20 per cent, under that tariff of extreme low duties which the protectionists are fond of calling "the British Free-Trade tariff." In 1850, their average wages were $250.88, and in 1860 they were $300.15; a very comfortable improvement. Now they go back to $297.97. But the pets of protection, the workers in the nine specially-favored branches, received in 1850 only $224.72 per hand, and in 1860 only $249.65 per hand, a gain of 11 per cent; while in 1870 they get $392.69 in currency, or $313.27 in gold. The class which received the lower wages by $50 in 1860 now gets the higher wages by about $15, and, as we shall see when we examine their wages in detail, this is because of the enormous increase in the wages of a few of the best paid among them, while, even in these pet interests, the poorer and more needy workmen get little advance.

Now it will startle no one who has studied the effect of this gigantic blunder called protection to be told that these same pet industries are, after all, weaker than they were before protection meddled with them. But facts bearing upon that point need separate consideration.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Bloomington (Ill.) *Democrat* is defunct, and in its place appears the *Anti-Monopolist*, by Joseph Carter, under the auspices of the Farmers of McLean County. The Bloomington *Pantagraph* says:

> The sheet has a clean, bright face of new type, which makes it look as nice as a coin just from the mint. The reading-matter is judiciously selected, while the editorials are well prepared, and couched in strong, emphatic, yet not intemperate language. If the first number is an earnest of what the paper is to be in the future, we take pleasure in welcoming it into the ranks of journalism.

—In Rock Island County, where the Republican majority *was* 1,100, the Republican managers have called a Convention, Sept. 9, without reference to anything that has happened since last year. In Winnebago County, however, where the Republican majority *was* 2,800, the Republican managers wisely abandon the field.

—The Farmers of Marshall County, Ill. (Republican majority, last year, 400), have called their convention at Lacon, Sept 6. The Lacon *Statesman* says:

> The Republicans foresaw that the convention would be held, and endeavored to stay its effects as much as possible by holding their convention early. But the die is cast, the Anti-Monopoly Convention will be held, the candidates will be nominated, and, if the farmers look to their interests, their election is certain.

—In Iroquois County, where the Republican majority *was* 1,300, the Republican party managers called an Anti-Monopoly Convention Aug. 26; but the manipulating hand of the managers is scorned by the Farmers, who have called a convention to be held Aug. 25. Thereupon the Peoria *Transcript* (office-holding) says "the Democracy want to capture the farmers."

—In Marion County, where the Democratic majority *was* 250, the Farmers have called a convention for Sept. 13, and declare in the call:

> While we have faith in the honesty of the masses of the old political parties, we believe them both to be so completely under the control of corrupt office-seekers and speculators that the people cannot hope for reform inside of them.

—The Farmers of Macon County have nominated a ticket which will, it is presumed, be elected without formal opposition. The Decatur *Republican* thinks the Farmers made a very fair distribution, but the *Magnet* says: "The nominees have cut loose from the old parties, and are now neither Republican or Democrat."

—The Shawneetown *Mercury* makes mention of the Democratic counties in Southern Illinois, saying:

> The farmers of Jefferson and Hamilton Counties intend to see what virtue there is in a farmers' ticket in November. The Democracy are trying to *ride all the horses*, and thus control the offices as heretofore, but it would seem that the old Court-House *cliques* are to stand aside for once.

—The indications now point strongly to the farmers cutting loose from old party ties, and establishing a new party. Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas are leading in the movement. To it they look as the only relief from the ills of political misrule that now control the country.—*Rockford (Ill.) Journal.*

—It seems altogether probable that one of the next great political movements in this country, growing partly out of the organization of the farmers, will be an effort to hurl from power all men who use public office for personal aggrandizement, and to abolish those practices which arise from the too generally accepted idea that to the victor belong the spoils.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.*

—New issues have arisen which have obliterated party lines and organizations, and to-day the great question is: "Shall the producing classes, the farmers, the people whose labor lies at the foundation of our national prosperity, be reduced to a condition of serfdom, that railroad and other monopolists may grow rich and insolent?" This is the great issue of the hour, and until it is settled, and settled, too, by a glorious victory for the people over their enemies, there shall be no let up on the part of the *Republican* and we shall know no such work as fail.—*Effingham (Ill.) Republican.*

—Our people here have an idea that the old parties have both died of too much Credit Mobilier and salary-grab on the brain, and their estates have gone to probate.—*Hillsboro (Ill.) Democrat.*

—The masses are now doing their own thinking. Democracy and Republicanism in a party sense is played out, and it is useless for political papers and politicians to interfere. Their name is not in the pot.—*Maroa (Ill.) News.*

—When public speakers or newspapers announce that the wrongs under which the people now groan can be remedied inside the quasi existing political parties, they simply assert an untruth. The leopard cannot change his spots nor a Congressman forget to grab. The Democratic and Republican parties on the line of lieing and corruption are thorough-breds.—*Centralia (Ill.) Democrat.*

—It must be evident to the most indifferent observer of American politics that we are to have in this country a new party. The people are disgusted with the Democratic party, and ashamed of the Republican party. Neither is entitled to their confidence. . . . The wonderful progress of the Farmers' movement, its determined spirit, and the fact of its origin in the growing and active West, destines it to form the prominent and leading element in the future.—*Elgin (Ill.) Advocate.*

—The success of the new party in this (Ford) county is as astonishing as it is gratifying to those who are in earnest in this great work of the people. . . . This is no time for idle talk, but a time for action. It is a question of how long the farmers shall continue to own the farms they have toiled so hard and long to secure. The monopolists have got them in their power, and it is a question of slavery or freedom with them, a question of independent manhood or sevile dependence, and every man who expects to act with them and become a member of their party of reform must give evidence of his sincerity in a manner that will forever bar him from being a political demagogue and trickster.—*Paxton (Ill.) Journal.*

—Both political parties are falling to pieces of their own rottenness; all men who have any self-respect, who do not seek for or desire office, are becoming disgusted with rings and monopolies, and are casting about for a new foundation, and my motto is—*strike while the iron is hot.*—"*Laborer*" *in Danville (Ill.) Commercial.*

—The people are becoming awakened to official abuse, and will soon learn that civil service reform, like charity, should begin at home; and that the Congressional salary-steal is but one of the ten thousand practiced daily by officials all over the land. The corrupt example set at Washington is now quoted as a precedent, and the contagion is spreading over all the land, even penetrating our own circles.—*D. A. Parker, in Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette.*

—Long have what has been called the lower class of the nation been letting the *upper crust* pull the belt and run the machine; and these, because they are farmers, have been looked upon as men whose influence was so little that we, the honored, can do just as we please, and you drudgers can drive on with your mules.—"*I. N. L.*," *in Monmouth (Ill.) Atlas.*

—Hungry politicians and political deadbeats are trying to mount to power on the popular tide, using our great uprising as the hobby. These aspirants come into our conventions, imagining that they are deceiving everybody; but their braying betrays them. Watch them closely.—*John Gray, in Morris (Ill.) Herald.*

—The Carroll County *Gazette*, copying an item of ours, infers or deduces from it, we suppose unintentionally, that this paper might be opposed to the "Patrons of Husbandry." This is a mistake. . . . The Granger movement was originated from one of those great revolutionary impulses which protest against oppression in any and all forms, and we sympathize with it thus far.—*Galena (Ill.) Gazette.*

—While the Grangers' and Farmers' organizations and co-operative associations are very necessary to enlighten the public by agitation and discussion, and to direct into one channel the agricultural element and thought, there is no political organization through which, or by which, the wrongs suffered can be so easily and certainly redressed as the Republican party.—*Fulton (Ill.) Journal—Postmaster.*

—The Republican party is determined to make the transportation question one of the broadest planks in its State and national platforms. The part of wisdom is to remain within the ranks of the healthy and vigorous Republican party, and in that way will the people the more speedily acquire their rights and put down monopoly.—*Champaign (Ill.) Gazette—Postmaster.*

—We believe, now as ever, that reform can be carried on triumphantly within the ranks of the Republican party; and especially so long as the party marches to the standard of anti-monopoly.—*Henry (Ill.) Republican—Postmaster.*

—To the power, intelligence, and general integrity of the Republican party, only, can the people, farmers, merchants, and shippers look with a well-grounded hope for defense, protection, and rational justice. The Democratic party amounts to nothing. . . . Farmers, Republicans, and good Democrats, think of these things. Don't be blinded by the dust thrown in your eyes, about Credit Mobilier, and the salary-grab.—*Mattoon (Ill.) Journal—Postmaster.*

—Cannot a man be an honest Reform Republican, or an honest Reform Democrat? Upon what principle of any kind conceivable is the doctrine held and bellowed that the Republican party say of its own might and volition cannot purify itself? Oh, the rings, we are told, have the control of it. Well, shake them off. Go to your party conventions, and put none but good men in office; root out the knaves; purify your party.—*Elgin (Ill.) Gazette—Postmaster.*

—There never has been a time when the farmers and their natural allies, the mechanics and laboring-men, especially in the Western States, could not have controlled either of the political parties—dictated their platforms and caused the nomination of whomsoever they pleased. The trouble has been, bad men have been put in office.—*Shelbyville (Ill.) Union—Organ.*

—When or where has the Republican party brought to justice or punished a single scoundrel of any note or political influence? It has even gone so low as to pardon its ballot-box stuffers, while such of its thieves as have stolen by the $100,000 have escaped, when they have been noticed at all, with a gentle reprimand! If the farmers wish to accomplish anything, they must keep clear of the office-holding party, for that party, as now controlled and managed, *is the party of the monopolies*. Its chief fuglemen are railroad kings and centres of corrupt rings, all over the country.—*Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader.*

—The *Inter-Ocean* thinks all this can be remedied in the Republican party. I think not. The Republican party, as it now is, is controlled entirely by political wire-pullers, office-holders, office-seekers, and political hucksters and bummers generally.—"*Plain Talk*," *in the Ogle County (Ill.) Reporter.*

—Farmers are nearly all Republicans, and have an affection for their party—which is all very well. It has done noble deeds in the past; but some evils have grown up under it in the country which it has not undertaken to control, chief among which are the railroad and bank monopolies. Since the agitation party leaders say these evils shall be remedied; but if the people should quiet down now, and do nothing, they would never hear of any reforms, and they might better have kept still from the beginning. A continual agitation will bring about some action; but an agitation with the understanding that all are to remain in the old party, whatever is done, is folly.—*Aurora (Ill.) Herald.*

—The condition of politics in our model Republic is about what we told the Grangers it would be, if they did get up on their muscle and do something years agone. Now they will find that a lost opportunity cannot be redeemed; organization for mere self-protection has no element of reform in it; its tendency is to revolutionize and disintegrate society; to produce discord rather than harmony. There is a general breaking-up of parties and a commencement of an evolution process that will "create all things new."—*Morrison (Ill.) Independent.*

—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company is acting the "pork" all the way through, and seem determined to make themselves as obnoxious as possible to the people. Freights have been increased, causing them a loss in business, and they refuse to lower the rates of fare to agricultural societies, as they have heretofore done. The Company is bitterly fighting the Railroad law, and is as bitter against the agricultural community. It is a long lane that has no turn.—*Canton (Ill.) Ledger.*

—It must be distinctly remembered that the anti-monopolists do not make war on railroad development, but against improper and unjust railroad management. Railways properly and justly managed are, of course, among the greatest friends of the farmer. All the farmers ask of the railroads is to make a fair thing of business off the people, and no more.—*Paris (Ill.) Democrat.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A slim young man, living in Memphis, goes into a drug-store and says: "Here, give us fifteen glasses of soda-water," and drinks them all.

—Money at the bank in Dallas, Texas, is worth 33⅓ per cent, and no trouble to let it out at that. Speculators in Texas property are reaping a rich harvest.

—Another rope-walker, Signor Ballini, is going to cross the Niagara below the falls on a cable, and will eclipse Blondin by finally jumping into the river beneath, a distance of one hundred and fifty feet.

—Prof. Daniels, of Vermont, made a bet that he could look a ferocious bull out of countenance, and competent judges estimate that the Professor was thrown up twenty-seven feet. The Doctor was eventually saved by the courage and tenacity of his legs.

—A negro stole the carpet from a Tennessee church, and cut it up into horse-blankets, and the congregation all went over to Broad River to see him immersed. From some unaccountable accident, he was held under the water just one minute too long.

—The graders on the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Road are now within ten miles of Winona. The Winona *Republican* says it is confidently expected the road will be completed to Winona by Oct. 15.

—The Crown Point (Ind.) *Register* says: "The army-worm is making sad havoc in the oat-fields near the Scofield farm, and in Ross Township. They have taken all the oats in the neighborhood of Lewis Merrill, and are now at work in the corn-fields and on medow land.

—Two singular accidents happened on the same day at nearly the same time at different quarters of Paris. Two little girls, with a plate in their hands, running in the street, fell; the plates were broken, and the earthenware cut their carotid artery. They bled to death in a few minutes.

—A trial is just concluded here which has attracted great attention. If I do not give an analysis of it it is because you would make nothing of it; but here is a confession of one of the criminals, which contains a cynical euphemism: "We don't try to kill in order to steal, we attempt merely to stun him. Oh, if after that he cools, all the worse for him!"—*Paris Letter.*

—Mr. Mead, General Manager of the Northern Pacific, informs the editor of the Duluth *Herald* that the Company will grade their road this fall some 30 miles beyond Bismarck, to the coal-beds beyond the Missouri. The locomotives on the Dakota Division are now run with coal brought from the East by the lakes.

—The *Advance*, of Worthington (Minn.), learns that the Southern Minnesota Railroad will soon be again in charge of Col. C. W. Thompson, who will push it through as soon as possible to a connection with the Sioux City & St. Paul Road, having the co-operation of the stockholders [illegible] for the appointment of the Receiver.

—The Captain of a trading vessel says that while at Byron's Island, in the South Pacific, some months since, he saw the real Sir Roger Tichborne, all tattooed from forehead to heel, and holding rank as Chief among the natives. He could hardly be distinguished as a white man. Referring to an account of the Tichborne trial, he said to the Captain: "I am the rightful heir to that title and property, and all that is here stated in this paper is false. How can I appear in England to claim my just rights? There is no escape from here."

—William Dodd, a citizen of Newark, N. J., recently died from a somewhat remarkable cause. When a boy, deceased swallowed a beard of wheat, which by some means entered his lung and nearly caused his death. He suffered constantly for three years, but at the end of that time coughed it up, and afterward recovered and enjoyed robust health. At the beginning of this year a sudden strain reopened the old wound, which prevented him from swallowing, as food would pass into his lung, so that he was literally starved to death. Deceased was 51 years of age.

—A San Francisco milliner recently hit upon a novel experiment to advertise her store. She had, among her assistants, one remarkably handsome young woman, and having attired this damsel in the choicest garments of the establishment, placed her in the window of the store. The girl stood in a half reclining attitude, perfectly still, and very soon an immense crowd of people had assembled to see the beautiful milliner's sign. The crowd soon grew to a perfect mob, quite blocking the streets until the curtains were lowered, and the living model relieved from her position.

—Velpau's specific against cholera might usefully be brought to public notice at the present time. He said in the Academy of Sciences that when the cholera last visited us: As soon as the slightest diarrhea appears take six drops of laudanum on a lump of sugar, and continue to take six drops of laudanum on a lump of sugar after successive dejections if the diarrhea to be still unchecked. At the same time take injections of starch into which six drops of laudanum have been poured. This was used with great success during the last visitation of the cholera here. Sir Joseph Olliffe and Dr. J. Marion Sims used chlorodyne successfully in their practice.

—One of the most painful surgical operations is removing nails which have grown into the flesh. There is no necessity whatever for this pain. The new method is to keep the patient ten or fifteen days on a bed or on a sofa with a bread or meal poultice applied to the toe. This poultice is changed several times daily, and the toe is bathed twice a day in water as warm as may be borne. In ten or fifteen days the nail becomes as soft it may be cut with scissors and removed by hand without the least pain. Should not the nail be made soft enough by bathing in hot water, often changed, for ten or twelve hours?

SPORTING.

List of Entries for the Springfield, Mass., Trotting Meeting.

Base Ball Matters---Another Game Arranged Between the Reds and Whites.

The Cricket Fever Spreading---Billiards and Pugilism---An Extraordinary Challenge.

THE TURF.

THE SPRINGFIELD MEETING.

The summer meeting of the Springfield (Mass.) Driving Park Association, the last one in the grand series of meetings which began in Cleveland, will commence to-morrow. The prizes offered are sufficiently large to attract the attention of every horse-owner, and consequently we find among the entries such noted horses as Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, American Girl, Camors, Judge Fullerton, Gazelle, Sensation, Gloucester, and Clara G. Since the following list of entries was published in the Springfield *Republican*, Graves & Loomis' Chicago and Clementine were added:

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 19.

No. 1—A purse of $5,000—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:34; $1,500 to first; $750 to second; $400 to third; $300 to fourth.

1. Dan Mace, ch. s. Fearnaught.
2. P. Daley, b. g. Arthur.
3. Otis Boest, ch. m. Gold Leaf.
4. A. Patterson, br. s. Manhattan.
5. H. E. White, b. m. Idol Girl.
6. J. J. Hart, s. g. Little Longfellow.
7. M. Jennings, b. g. George Miller.
8. M. Carroll, br. s. Jubilee Lambert.
9. Samuel Richards, b. g. Falmouth.
10. M. Goodwin, b. g. Stewart Maloney.
11. John Crocker, ch. g. Billy.
12. R. J. Castek, b. s. Hamilton.
13. Ben Mace, r. g. Walter.

No. 2—A Purse of $4,000—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:26; $2,500 to first; $1,250 to second; $600 to third; $400 to fourth.

1. Dan Mace, ch. g. Judge Fullerton.
2. J. Mackee, b. g. Brother Jonathan.
3. A. Goldsmith, b. g. Gloucester.
4. J. J. Bowen, b. g. Comeo.
5. Otis Hazet, b. g. Confidence.
6. J. J. Bowen, b. g. Ben Flagler.
7. John Lovett, br. g. Young Bruno.
8. J. S. Parkis, b. s. Parkis Abdallah.
9. John K. Turner, b. m. Nettie.
10. Charles S. Green, b. m. Lucille Golddust.
11. C. H. Haviland, ch. s. Prince Allen.
12. Frank Van Ness, b. g. St. James.
13. Bert Mace, b. m. Clara G.
14. Dan Mace, b. m. Blanche.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20.

No. 3—A purse of $4,000—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:31; $2,000 to first; $1,600 to second; $800 to third; $600 to fourth.

1. Dan Mace, ch. g. Fearnaught.
2. J. J. Bowen, bl. g. Camors.
3. A. Goldsmith, b. g. Gloucester.
4. John Lovett, b. m. Gazelle.
5. C. H. Haviland, b. s. John W. Conley.
6. Ben Mace, b. g. Sensation.

No. 4—A purse of $4,000—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:24; $2,000 to first; $1,000 to second; $600 to third; $400 to fourth.

1. M. Carroll, bl. s. Winthrop Morrill, jr.
2. E. G. Bowen, ch. s. Col. Moulton.
3. T. F. Wallace, g. m. Heatherbloom.
4. Otis Hazet, b. g. Confidence.
5. S. P. Twitchell, b. m. Belle Brandon.
6. M. Soden, b. g. Pinobscot.
7. T. S. Carpenter, b. s. Stride Away.
8. J. S. Parkis, b. s. Parkis Abdallah.
9. Ben Mace, b. s. Red Wing.
10. John Crocker, b. g. Ohio Boy.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, AUG. 21.

No. 5—A purse of $4,000—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:24; $2,000 to first; $1,000 to second; $800 to third; $600 to fourth.

1. M. Soden, ch. g. Triumph.
2. G. N. Ferguson, ch. g. Crown Prince.
3. Otis Boest, b. s. Captain.
4. J. J. Bowen, b. g. Comeo.
5. J. J. Bowen, g. g. Ben Flagler.
6. A. Goldsmith, b. g. Gloucester.
7. John Lovett, br. g. Young Bruno.
8. W. H. Crawford, b. g. John Conley.
9. T. S. Carpenter, g. m. Suste.
10. Budd Doble, b. g. Hotspur.
11. Dan Mace, b. g. Major Allen.
12. Ben Mace, b. g. Clara G.
13. W. H. Smith, bl. g. Thomas Jefferson.

No. 6—A purse of $4,000—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:21; $2,000 to first; $1,000 to second; $800 to third; $400 to fourth.

1. J. W. Myers, br. g. Vanity Fair.
2. Ben Mace, ch. g. Fearnaught, jr.
3. T. F. Foster, b. g. Harry Spanker.
4. G. M. Ferguson, b. m. Miss Miller.
5. Otis Boest, ch. m. Gold Leaf.
6. J. J. Bowen, br. m. Kate Gilbert.
7. J. J. Hart, s. g. Little Longfellow.
8. T. S. Carpenter, ch. m. Lizzie Keeler.
9. M. Jennings, b. g. George Miller.
10. C. H. Van Ness, b. m. Leo Vicker.
11. R. J. Castek, b. s. Hamilton.
12. S. D. Richards, b. m. Falmouth.
13. J. L. Doty, br. m. Lady Angie (for "Baby").
14. W. H. Smith, b. s. Jack Sheppard.
15. Ben Mace, r. g. Walter.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, AUG. 22.

No. 7—A purse of $4,000—For horses that have never trotted better than 2:25; $2,000 to first; $1,000 to second; $600 to third; $400 to fourth.

1. John McKee, b. g. Brother Jonathan (formerly "Advance").
2. R. C. Bowen, ch. s. Col. Moulton.
3. Ben Mace, gr. s. Pinto.
4. G. N. Ferguson, b. m. Lady Banker.
5. T. Haight, ch. m. Grace Bertram.
6. A. Patterson, br. s. Manhattan.
7. Dan Hopkins, gr. s. Joe Brown.
8. M. Soden, b. g. Cadiz Boy.
9. T. S. Carpenter, g. g. Billy Platter.
10. M. Carroll, br. s. Jubilee Lambert.
11. W. H. Crawford, b. m. Susie Collins.
12. Budd Doble, b. m. Nettie.
13. Ben Mace, b. s. Red Wing.

No. 8—A purse of $6,000—Open to all—$3,500 to first; $1,500 to second; $1,000 to third.

1. M. Soden, b. g. Henry.
2. Dan Mace, ch. g. Judge Fullerton.
3. John Lovett, b. m. Lulu.
4. John Pfiefer, b. m. American Girl.
5. Budd Doble, b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
6. O. H. Hinkle, b. m. Rosalie.

No. 9—A purse of $2,500—Open to all horses that have never trotted for premium or money—$1,200 to first; $700 to second; $400 to third.

1. Ben Mace, ch. m. Oriole.
2. J. Smith, gr. m. Lady Lightfoot.
3. H. A. Harris, b. g. Richard Baxter.
4. C. Hibbard, br. g. m. Lucinda R.
5. C. H. Van Ness, br. s. Composer.
6. A. Woodward, sptd. m. Dolly Varden.
7. T. S. Foster, b. g. Harry Spanker.
8. Joseph Cairnes, blk. m. Jennie.
9. Dan Mace, b. g. Arthur.

BASE BALL.

BOSTONS VS. PHILADELPHIAS.

The first professional game that has been played in Chicago this season occurred at the Twenty-third street grounds, on Saturday afternoon, between the Boston and Philadelphia Clubs, otherwise known as the Red and White Stockings. The attendance was very large, and the interest manifested in the sport by the spectators recalled to mind the days when we boasted a base ball club of our own that could whip anything in the thirty-seven States. After an exciting struggle of nearly two hours, the Bostons were victorious by a score of 11 to 8. The Philadelphia Club was weak at third base and short stop, and, generally speaking, all the players were not up to their mark. Following is

THE SCORE.

Philadelphias.	O	R	B	A	*Bostons.*	O	R	B	A
Cuthbert, 1 f.....	4	0	2	0	G. Wright, s. s.	3	3	2	5
Wood, 2 b.....	2	1	2	3	Barnes, 2 b.....	4	0	2	3
Malone, c.....	4	1	1	1	Spalding, p.....	4	1	3	4
Devlin, 3 b.....	3	1	0	4	Leonard, l. f..	3	0	1	0
Meyer, r. f.....	2	1	1	0	White, c.....	2	1	2	0
Addy, s. s.....	2	1	1	2	Pearce, 1 b.....	0	1	7	0
Tracy, c. f.....	2	2	1	1	Addy, r. f.....	4	1	1	0
Mack, 1 b.....	3	1	3	2	Schafer, 3 b.....	3	1	1	3
Ratrie, p.....	3	1	1	3	H. Wright, c. f..	2	2	1	0
Total.....	27	8	14	17	Total.....	27	11	15	14

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Bostons..... 3 2 2 0 0 0 1 4—11
Philadelphias..... 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—8

Total Scores—Bostons, 11; Philadelphias, 8.

Errors on Which First Base Was Made—Bostons, 8; Philadelphias, 8.

Runner Left on Base—Bostons, 9; Philadelphias, 4.

Umpire—George Simmons.

Time of Game—One hour and three-quarters.

Another game for the championship will be played between the same clubs to-morrow afternoon on the Twenty-third street grounds. The Philadelphias will be strengthened by Meyerle on third base, and both clubs will be sufficiently rested to make their play steadier and the game more closely contested. The Bostons play the Philadelphias at Rockford this afternoon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A PLAYER INJURED.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 17.—Mack, the first baseman of the Philadelphia Base Ball Club, was runaway with this afternoon, by a team of unruly horses, and severely injured, so much so that he will not play in the game here to-morrow.

CRICKET.

THE FEVER IS SPREADING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I was agreeably surprised in reading your valuable paper this morning to find that some Chicagoan (at present unknown to me except as "C. L.") had at last awakened to the fact that the time has come for Chicago to have a cricket club. I heartily indorse his sentiments, and will gladly join my efforts to his in securing that desirable end. I have heard many young men of this city express endless regard and undying affection for cricket, and now I trust they will show that those expressions were not idle words. I would suggest that "T. L." call a meeting, and thus bring to light the true Chicago feeling in regard to cricket. St. Louis is behind us in everything to date; let her not find opportunity, hereafter, to say she is ahead even on the game of cricket. Thanking you for your valuable space, I am yours, &c.,

Chicago, Aug. 16, 1873. O. T. A.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Seeing a letter in this morning's edition of your paper concerning a proposed cricket match between the St. Louis Club and a Chicago eleven, I should like to see the writer, "T. L.," with a view to getting up a match. In the Northwestern Railway Company's offices alone we could raise three or four average players. I inclose my card for "T. L.," and am, sir, yours truly,

Chicago, Aug. 16, 1873. W. A.

LOOKING FOR A GAME ALREADY.

An association styling itself the Olympic, and having its headquarters on Cottage Grove avenue, near Thirty-ninth street, has among its members a few warm admirers of the "willow," who would learn with pleasure of the existence of another cricket club in the city, with a view to bringing about a friendly game, to be played at an early day. Communications on this subject will receive prompt attention from T. Holmes, Sec. O. C. Club, No. 807 Cottage Grove avenue.

A MEETING.

A meeting of the cricketers of the city will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Sherman House, to make arrangements to meet the United Eleven of St. Louis, who intend to play the Chicago Eleven on the 1st of September.

BILLIARDS.

PERSONAL.

John W. Coon, the distinguished expert, has returned to the city from a year's professional tour through all the Western and Southern States and New and Old Mexico. He gave public exhibitions wherever he visited, and was generally well received. Having had enough of aimless rambling in his day, he now proposes to settle down for the remainder of his life. He has not yet connected himself with any billiard establishment, but a man of his practical ability is too valuable to be long unemployed.

A MATCH TALKED OF.

There are rumors of another match at the four-ball game between Slosson and Bessinger. If is is arranged, it will consist of 2,000 points, and will be for $250 or $500 a side.

THE PRIZE RING.

WHAT CHALLENGES TAKEN.

A few days ago THE TRIBUNE republished from the New York *Sun* a most extraordinary challenge, signed by a Tennessee pugilist named Bascum. The amount of money which he offered to wager on his ability to pummel from one to eight men was simply astounding, being almost if not quite as large as the sum total of the national debt. A man in New York has accepted one of the many propositions made by Bascum, and notifies the *Sun* that he will wager a fortune, as follows:

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: In the *Sun* of the 10th you published a letter from Thomas Bascum, prize-fighter, saying that he will bet $10,000 that Gallagher will fight Tom Allen and whip him after two hours' fighting. I will bet Bascum $10,000 more that neither Gallagher nor Bascum together can whip Allen. I will bet further that Bascum does not whip Seddons alone. I hope Bascum will accept the bet. G. B. SIMMONS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13, 1873.

PEDESTRIANISM.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The great foot-race, 150 yards, for $1,000, between Henry Crandall, of Niles, Mich., and Joseph Stratton, of Fall River, Mass., took place at Providence yesterday. Crandall won easily in twenty seconds.

THE KANSAS CITY MURDER.

The following Associated Press dispatch was printed in the morning papers of yesterday:

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—Yesterday the body of a man, supposed to be that of a negro, was found in the woods near Wyandotte. Investigation to-day developed the fact that the victim was a white man named Mary Myer, from Chicago a few days ago. A bankbook and memorandum belonging to each is in the river below the city, from which it appears that he has a deposit with Emil Josephat, of Chicago, to the amount of nearly $1,000. He came to this city a week or ten days ago, and stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel, from which he has been missing since Sunday. It is supposed that he was killed for his money.

A TRIBUNE reporter called at the residence of Mr. Josephat, No. 447 West Lake street, last evening, for the purpose of getting additional information concerning the murdered man. Mr. Josephat was from home, but it was ascertained from other members of his household that Myer came to this country from the Grand Duchy of Baden about a year ago. He lived for a time in the city of Carlsruhe, where he was engaged in the dry goods trade. He brought a little money with him to this city, where he arrived eight months ago, and invested a portion of it in the horse-dealing business. The remainder was placed on deposit in the bank of Mr. Josephat, No. 164 Randolph street. Myer boarded at No. 447 West Lake street until his business on the West Side proved unprofitable, and then he removed to the South Side, and opened a horse and feed store at the corner of Twenty-sixth and State streets. This also proved to be unremunerative, and a short time since he left the city altogether. He drew about $800 from Mr. Josephat's bank before he went away, but our reporter could not ascertain if that amount was all he had on deposit there. He was 32 years of age, and appears to have made a great many friends during his brief residence in Chicago. His brother is employed in the brewery of Seipp & Lehman, and the remainder of his family is in Europe.

PERSONAL.

Prof. H. D. Hanover is at the Sherman.

J. B. Elliott, of St. Louis, is at the Clifton.

Hon. S. D. Carter, of Boston, is at the Briggs.

Hon. J. Ford, of New York, is at the Briggs.

The Hon. M. W. Hill, of Buffalo, is at the Sherman.

Hon. M. W. Hill, of Buffalo, is at the Sherman.

Judge C. H. Krum, of St. Louis, is at the Pacific.

Gen. J. W. Singleton, of Quincy, is at the Pacific.

Thomas E. Harper, of London, Eng., is at the Pacific.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, of Iowa, is at the Sherman.

Gen. H. D. Morris, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Dr. O. S. Presby, of Washington, is at the Sherman.

Hon. G. B. Barrows, of St. Paul, is stopping at the Briggs.

Hon. C. S. Longcope, of Houston, Texas, is at the Pacific.

The Hon. H. P. McClary, of Windsor, Vt., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Eliphalet Wood, of Irvington, N. Y., is at the Pacific.

J. H. Lockard and family, of Little Rock, Ark., are at the Clifton.

J. C. Nichols, editor of the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, is at the Pacific.

Judge George Hoadley, a prominent politician of Cincinnati, is at the Pacific.

The following gentlemen are at the Sherman: A. Holbrook, Lebanon, Ohio; Scott Parker, Mobile; C. Gibbs, Texas; G. E. C. Ellis, Omaha; G. H. Schumann, Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen are at the Pacific: H. Bosenguard, New Orleans; B. P. Hinman, Cincinnati; W. N. M. Otey, San Francisco; T. L. Rosser, Minnesota; R. W. Thatcher, Ottawa, Kansas; J. W. Power, Fort Benton; Capt. C. B. Harris, Cuyahoga; M. Kolp, Philadelphia.

David L. Hough has purchased a residence in Chicago, and intends to remove from LaSalle.

Hassaurek announces that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate, or any other office, in Ohio.

Dr. John Eddy, of Fulton, Ill., has in press a work showing many of the errors in the King James translation of the New Testament.

Isaac W. Swan, of Elgin, Ill., a candidate on the Greeley electoral ticket of last year, died, last Friday noon, aged 56. He was formerly under Gov. Fenton, one of the Harbor Masters at New York.

It is very unfortunate for Mr. Colfax that his friends every now and then revive the circumstances connected with his humiliation by statements of his innocence which are not based upon good proof.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

Prof. Charles Fairman, of Shurtleff College, Alton, has accepted the position of Principal in the new Cook Academy, at Elmira, N. Y. The founder of the school, Mr. F. W. Cook, has lately given it $40,000, and others have given $5,000.

William F. Roberts, a pioneer of Illinois, died last week, at the residence of his son, Cæsar A. Roberts, in Pekin, Ill. He married at Waterloo, Ill., in 1814, Elizabeth Forquer, sister of George Forquer, formerly Attorney-General of this State, and half-sister of the late Gov. Thomas Ford.

Miss Mary W. Whiteside is talked of as a candidate, by the farmers, for the office of Superintendent of Schools of Peoria County. The chief occupation of the incumbent of that office heretofore, has been to play poker. We don't know whether Mary can call the bill or not.—*El Paso (Ill.) Journal.*

THE MICHIGAN-AVENUE HORROR.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The dwellers along Michigan avenue and its angled streets, some of them, have smelt it. It is not of the odor "Bouquet de Caroline" or "Jockey Club," nor is it anything like "New-Mown Hay." It is different; more like a——well, let your reporter—he that knows how—go down there and decide, or obtain a sample for your own analysis. He can get a specimen—a good one—if the wind be east.

Fine residences! wealth, a stranger would suppose; and not a word of complaint to the proper authorities; but "What is that dreadful smell? All night long it enters the windows of our house," one says to his neighbor. Another: "What is that cursed stench about here?" Nose look around for the cause, but sniff in the fetid vapor, and, without reflection, go off to business. Money, money! then for health.

By and by, "Your child is very sick; come home;" next day, "Cholera infantum, age——." "Your wife is ill; come right away;" "Cholera morbus, age——." Or you drive home at evening, and sit out with one hand on your stomach; "Bilious colic, regretted."

Do, Mr. Editor, look at that Twelfth-street sewer; its purgings; and there the excrement stays, or is distributed slowly along the shore. But you won't want to go there; send a capable man. A dumping-ground, too, is that shore for all that is noisome, and a floating water-closet, public. No, it don't float,—the water is too pasty, it is kind o' undulates. 'Tis a collateral of the sewer.

I thought, on coming here, the region about Michigan avenue would be a good spot to get acclimatized, and be healthful for the family lungs and stomach; and, as soon as I became civilized up to the Chicago status, I want to vote for A Sewer. But who knows? The cholera takes off stomach and lungs, and then one can't get his respect breath-rations, and of course won't feel like voting.

"There are other parts of the city worse than this," I heard a resident say. Oh, well! if that be so, it is all right; *that* cures *this* evil. Come on, Disease! come on, Death! you have been in worse places than this.

AVENUE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16, 1873.

The Life Insurance Interest.

It is the common error of those who thoughtlessly or maliciously attack our life insurance companies to forget that the whole system of life insurance has attained its present proportions through the operation of one simple element—and that is the prudential foresight which impels the husband and father to make timely provision for the comfort of the family he is to leave behind him at his death. In other words, it is the confidence of the general public in the security offered by our great life companies that explains the rapid and continued expansion of this important interest. The case has been very cleverly and succinctly stated by the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in his report for the year 1873, when he says: "Savings banks meet a real want, as well as life insurance companies, and yet their introduction and multiplication have been steady and gradual, not quick and sudden. Life insurance has been successfully introduced into other countries besides America, without attaining the gigantic proportions already reached in this—a fact from which many suggestive lessons may be drawn." And there are proofs at hand with which to test the accuracy of this conclusion; for we find in the records of the life insurance business in Great Britain for the past year, that no less than forty companies in that country are winding up; while in France, in 1870, the number of life policy-holders had fallen to 16,163, as against 19,826 in 1866, four years previously, and the amount insured had decreased from 172,000,000 francs in 1866 to 141,000,000 in 1870—the French statistics of 1871 being purposely omitted from this comparison, as that was the hardest period of the war, when the conditions were generally and exceptionally unfavorable. The progress made by the life insurance companies in the United States, on the contrary, taking as the basis of calculation the official reports during the period of fourteen years from 1858 to the end of 1871, shows a vast and rapid increase—the aggregate for the year 1858, 1869, 1870, and 1871, being as follows:

Year.	*No. of Cos.*	*Policies.*	*Amount.*
1858.....	76	463,991	1,382,858,954
1870.....	88	774,927	2,104,042,832
1871.....	90	841,728	2,195,916,013

That is to say, *the increase in this country* during the three years from 1869 to the end of 1871 was as follows:

In the number of life insurance companies.....	14
In the number of policies outstanding.....	177,737
In the amount insured.....	$333,716,039

—showing that there was a steady increase of the number of policy-holders during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, at the average rate of upward of 55,000 annually, and a corresponding increase equal to $110,000,000 annually in the amount insured.

Nor is this all. The figures given—extraordinary as they are—do not really represent the present magnitude of the business. For, while the number of life companies has increased, the number of policies issued and the amounts insured by the older companies are still increasing steadily—in the Mutual Life, for example, at the rate of $10,000,000 annually.

Clearly, results so wonderful as these, established by the latest official reports, prove—if they prove anything—that the business of our life insurance companies is bottomed upon a firm foundation. That foundation is the confidence of the public—and, if we cite the statistics relating to one or two of our leading companies, the fact at once appears that that confidence has not been misplaced. Turning to the latest reports of the great Mutual and Equitable Life Companies, of this city, and taking these as fair representatives of their class, we find that the actual business done by each in the year 1872 is as follows:

	Mutual.	*Equitable.*
Policies in force.....	78,146	52,130
Assets Jan. 1, 1873.....	$58,550,039	$19,695,053
Income for 1872.....	17,716,094	5,420,045
Interest for 1872.....	3,239,331	993,139
Dividends to policy-holders.....	5,048,355	1,086,754
Or ratio to premiums.....	35.5 p. ct.	15 p. ct.
Expenses of management.....	1,351,710	1,296,161
Or ratio income.....	7.6 p. ct.	15.4 p. ct.
Losses.....	2,740,257	1,675,671
Or ratio income.....	15.4 p. ct.	19.9 p. ct.

The Mutual Company is thirty years old—the Equitable fourteen. The former is the leading company in the United States conducted upon the mutual plan; the Equitable is the foremost among those conducted on the joint-stock system, on a capital of $100,000. The older company has expanded steadily and wonderfully, from year to year, for nearly a whole generation—a fact which proves incontestably not only that its affairs have been judiciously managed, but also that the popular belief in the value of life insurance has suffered no shock through the manifold controversies which have recently attracted attention. The younger companies are likewise growing steadily, and in the course of time will undoubtedly achieve the success which follows diligent application and capable administration.

It is, therefore, manifestly but an idle waste of breath to attempt to throw discredit upon an interest so important as this. The bitterness of the attacks which have occupied the columns of the public press for some time past may be charitably attributed to private or personal grievances, with which the public has nothing to do, and for which it cares very little—yet, when so many bold attempts have been made to shake the faith of the insured in the stability of the insurers, it is but common justice to remember that the life-insurance system in the United States has attained its present dimensions because it commends itself to the good sense of an sagacious people; and that that people do not continue their support from year to year without having sound reasons for the faith which is in them.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

An Unpleasant Wife.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Press.

Morrow, the veteran typo, who has held a frame in pretty much every newspaper office from Maine to California, was in town yesterday looking after his wife, who is at the Worcester hospital. Morrow this time hails from Springfield, the *Union* office being for the present his headquarters. He is unfortunate in that wife of his, her eccentricities or aberrations occasioning him frequent and profound grief. Heretofore she has indulged in the unpleasant habit of secretly divesting herself of all her clothing, and in this primitive condition marching off a dozen miles into the country. Agricultural districts thus startled generally cover their faces and let her go. But Morrow takes it more philosophically. When he returns to breakfast and finds the house deserted, he takes a waterproof and a couple of sandwiches, and proceeds to track the fugitive. He has always succeeded in bringing her back in due time, but the process became monotonous, and she was placed in the hospital, which is probably the most suitable anchorage she has yet found.

THE VOYAGE OF THE ARNDT.

Arrival of the Stettin Steamship at Her Dock---How the Passengers Enjoyed the Trip---Thriving on Bread, Bacon, Butter, and Beer---Dancing on Deck ---History of the Voyage.

From the New York Herald, Aug. 15.

The safe arrival of the Stettin steamship Ernst Moritz Arndt in this port on Wednesday evening, after being forty-one days at sea, brought unexpected gladness to the hearts of hundreds and thousands of human breasts. She carried 436 passengers, and every one of these possessed his own circle of intimate friends, both in the New World and the Old, who were waiting with breathless anxiety for the first gleam of hopeful tidings from the long-missed vessel. And although their joy was great when others were reported her condition at sea, they did not suffer their delight to conquer their suspense until her telegraph off Sandy Hook became a certainty. The agents of the line telegraphed to all parts of the country, where intelligence of the Arndt was looked for, that all on board were well. Nearly all the passengers, therefore, spent the night of Wednesday on board. There were but three Americans among the cabin passengers, and one of these, Mr. George Gilbert, of Brooklyn, had so many friends, long lost to view, impatient for his arrival that he went ashore and hastened to his home. Yesterday afternoon the steamship was towed to her dock at Hoboken, when her commander, Capt. Feiberg, gave substantially the following account of the voyage:

"We left Stettin on the 3d of July, Copenhagen on the 4th, and having called at Havre on the 9th, proceeded on our journey westward, all well. For the first few days we experienced rough weather. On the sixth day out the weather was moderate. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of that day (July 14) I was sitting near the stern of the vessel, when I heard a sudden and terrible oscillation of the machinery. The shafts must have made a couple of hundred revolutions in a few seconds, but the engineer speedily shut off the steam. I soon discovered that the entire screw had broken off from the socket and was carried into the sea. We were now 1,750 miles from New York, had plenty of provisions on board, the vessel was in a sea-worthy condition, and we determined to proceed under sail. I got the carpenters to make extra sail-yards to help us along, and I told all the passenger that they might expect an unusually long voyage. Next day we made eighty-five miles. A Bremen steamer passed us by. Then the Austrian bark Elnos came across us. Dr. Dohrn, one of our directors, and the purser went on board of her. Her captain gave us a large quantity of provisions. He was a regular prince, and deserves credit for his kindness to us; his name is Petrosini, and his vessel has arrived here some hours ahead of us. On the 18th and 19th the wind blew heavily from W. N. W. and we encountered several squalls. On the 20th a heavy storm came upon us, the ship behaving well. After two days thick fogs beset us.

We passed a brig-rigged steamer on the 22d, in latitude 48, longitude 34, and hoisted signals of distress, but she paid no notice to us and sailed out of sight, eastward bound. Next day we passed the bark Oscar II., and obtained from her another load of provisions. Our fresh provisions ran short, but, of course, we had plenty of salt pork and beef and some canned meats on board. As we neared the banks of Newfoundland we had dense fogs and adverse winds or calms. For nineteen days we passed us in this manner, and we also nailed to them by firing guns; but they, too, passed heedlessly on like the other one, not knowing but that we might have famine on board. We were, happily, in no existing need of help, but we wished to provide against even the most improbable contingencies. On the 8th and 9th inst., while off the banks, we fell in with the fishing schooner Josephine, from which we obtained two thousand pounds of fresh cod. Thence the weather was very foggy until we reached Nantucket Shoals. Some days we could make only fifty or sixty miles; there were two days when we made only thirty-five, and two more on which we advanced only sixteen; having "to sponge" all the while, and often lying still without a breeze. A further installment of provisions was furnished us by the polite Captain of the bark Sabine, which we saw on the 6th inst. On the 9th we passed a small Boston steamer and two fishing schooners. Next morning it was a dead calm. Several inches of grass flourished on the bottom of the ship, so I availed myself of this calm to have it scraped off. Then the French steamer Ville du Havre sighted us, and the parties on board of her treated us in a manner that ought never to be forgotten.

"Capt. Surmont gave us an abundant supply of everything we wanted and would not take money. The ladies on board his steamer inquired diligently concerning the wants both of the women and children, and offered relief, which, however, was not needed. They treated us nobly. Far different was the conduct of the Dutch Capt. Deddes, of the Maas, that we met afterwards. The treatment was not extremely polite, and he refused to tow us into port for a fixed sum of money. He wanted the price to be arranged by the companies, so that our company would be required to pay an exorbitant amount as salvage. Had we been in danger, however, I would be compelled to have her towed in at any cost. The Captain charged us $17 for a cheese and a small tub of butter. But we surmounted every obstacle and anchored safe on Wednesday. The passengers show by their looks how they have been treated. When the fresh provisions ran short we gave beer to the men and wine to the women and children. The cabin passengers have very kindly presented me with the following testimonial:

We, the passengers of the first and second cabins on the steamship Ernst Moritz Arndt, are compelled by the change of circumstances on board our ship during the voyage to thank Capt. Feiberg, Purser Brehmer, and Dr. Dohrn for their great care in regard to the management of the ship, and the comforts and provisions afforded to the passengers, especially since the 14th of July, when we lost our screw; also, to all the officers and the vessel for the kind and gentle treatment which we have received during the voyage we tender our sincere thanks, and express only one wish, that they may have success and prosperity in future times.

[Signed by all the passengers.]

Several passengers stated to the *Herald* reporter that they had never seen fellow-passengers enjoy a trip better. In the saloon there were dances and concerts frequently, there being a piano there. There was a band of Italian musicians in the steerage, and dancing was the order of the day on that deck forward of the mast. The Captain, tiring in his labors. They did not believe he had slept a single night since the loss of the propeller. All the officers and crew worked well under his orders. There were no complaints of insufficient supplies of food; the only thing that troubled those on board was the conscientiousness of burning anxiety on the part of friends on land. Capt. Feiberg is a graduate of a German naval college, and an accomplished seaman, as his management of the Arndt has shown. His wife, a charming lady, accompanied him on this trip for the first time, and has thus been spared much anxiety for her husband's safety.

A steerage passenger provoked laughter yesterday by stating that every one got plenty of beer, but he gravely added that no one got allowed to make a hog of himself. In one day the Arndt made 180 miles; her greatest hourly speed was ten knots. All the vessels of the line are similarly rigged, but it is hoped that no more accidents will occur on their trips; and, if they do occur, that they may prove no more disastrous than that which has befallen the Arndt.

High-Churchism in the Superlative Degree.

From the New York Independent.

The associates of the American branch of the Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament (Protestant Episcopal) held their annual conference in this city the last of the month of June, simultaneously with the annual gathering in London. The first vespers were sung in St. Ignatius' Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Ewer, Superior-General of the American order, is rector. The procession entered the church from the sacristy in the following order: Crucifer, choir-boys and men, the reverend clergy, the Superior-General, the preacher, the officiants, banner bearer, acolytes, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Tennessee. The Rev. J. W. Shackelford, of this city, was the officiant. The next morning (Corpus Christi) there were low masses every hour at the churches of St. Ignatius, St. Mary-the-Virgin, and St. Alban. The Bishop of Tennessee officiated at St. Ignatius' Church at the 7 o'clock mass. At 11 o'clock high mass was celebrated at the church of St. Mary-the-Virgin, of which the Secretary of the C. B. S., the Rev. T. McKee Brown, is rector. The Superior-General was the celebrant, and the Rev. Father Grafton, S. S. J. E., the preacher. In his sermon he argued that the three great truths of priest, altar, and sacrifice are distinctly taught in the prayer-book, and closed with an earnest appeal to all present, and especially to his brothers in the priesthood, to hold firmly and teach faithfully the great doctrine of the Real Presence, and the Sacrifice of the Altar. After mass the usual conference took place. The Superior-General was re-elected, and gave his annual address, in which he congratulated his brothers that the principle of non-communicating attendance, and the vital truth involved therein, viz.: that the Blessed Eucharist is a holy sacrifice as well as a sacrament—had been successfully asserted in the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church; that there were now 62 priests associates, as against 21 in 1868; that established vestments are worn in 16 out of 41 dioceses; and that eucharistic lights have recently and without objection been introduced in Trinity Church, New York. He remarked that the outlook everywhere in the American Church was very cheering to the Catholic, and closed by saying that, although Catholicity was ridiculed, it prayed for its misguided persecutors. The Rev. Dr. Batterson offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

That the Secretary be directed to forward semi-annually to all priests-associates a printed list of all priests-associates, which list is to be considered confidential.

On motion of the Rev. Father Grafton, of Boston, a resolution of thanks to the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, of Frome Selwood, England, was adopted, for his vindication of the doctrine of the Real Presence in the Church of England.

At the close of this business meeting the Anima Christi was said, the prayers for the Confraternity and the repose of the souls of the dead were offered, and the conference was brought to a close.

As reports of the meeting were inadvertently omitted from the *Churchman*, the *Church Journal*, and *Church and State*, we have been obliged at this late day to condense the above account from the columns of one of the most enterprising of our London contemporaries, the *Church Times*.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The market continues fairly active for general dry goods. Cotton goods in brisk demand and steady in price. Still bleached shirtings advanced ¼c. Corset jeans more active and steady. Cotton flannels selling freely. Prints and worsted dress goods brisk. Woolens and ottoman reversible shawls in demand. Woolens in fair request.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....Aug. 16 and 17.

Schr L. Throop, Muskegon, slabs.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Cortez, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Wollin, Holland, lumber.
Scow Florence, Grand Haven, bark.
Scow Trio, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop City of London, Owen's Sound, lumber.
Schr Cleveland, Menominee, lumber.
Prop City of Madison, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr Hans Crocker, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr Ora, Anderson's Pier, lumber.
Schr Ida Delaney, Delaney's Slip, lumber.
Schr L. Doak, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr N. Louitt, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Sunnyside, Muskegon, slabs.
Tug John A. Dix, Ludington, towing.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Planet, Holland, lumber.
Schr Minnie Hanson, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Ostrich, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Jesse Phillips, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Tom Paine, Saugatuck, wood.
Schr Enterprise, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Menominee, lumber.
Prop L. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr Felicitous, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Gh. Barker, Manistee, lumber.
Scow Banner, South Haven, wood.
Scow Progress, Holland, wood.
Prop Owosso, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Driver, Taylor's Pier, lumber.
Schr Bridgewater, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Chicago Belle, Milwaukee, no cargo.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber.
Prop Lake Michigan, Montreal, sundries.
Schr Ketchum, Barnum's Bay, telegraph poles.
Scow Gem of the Lake, Ocontto, l

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 16.

During the past week there has been a gradual increase in the country demand for currency, and though the amounts going out each day have not been very large, they indicate preparations for moving the crops. The wheat crop has now been secured throughout the Northwest, and in a large proportion of the wheat region is about ready to market. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Northern Iowa, the harvest was earlier than usual, and the receipts of new wheat from those quarters will be earlier in proportion, so that three, or even two, weeks hence, we shall probably be receiving twice as much as now. The currency going to the country is being pretty generally distributed to all points West and Northwest of this city, thus indicating that when the movement of the grain begins it will be pretty general.

The movement of currency is beginning to have an effect on the price of New York exchange, obliging many of the banks to sell at lower prices to get currency to fill country orders. Exchange was sold to-day at 25c per $1,000 premium and at par, though some of the usual sellers were still asking 50c per $1,000 premium.

Money continues very abundant in this market for gilt-edged short-time commercial paper, and for 30 or even 60 days such paper could be had at from 8 to 9 per cent. There is, however, very little such paper in the market, though there is a good deal of 12 and 18 months' real estate paper, which is offered at an average of about 12 per cent per annum. Bankers still feel more disposed than in former years to prepare for a stringency in October or November. If they prepare for it will not come, but if each one, foreseeing this, trusts to his neighbors to do the preparing, it will come.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,013,240.31	$386,548.98
Tuesday	3,342,989.39	241,083.25
Wednesday	3,548,619.44	363,929.98
Thursday	3,578,279.70	384,092.98
Friday	3,689,578.44	360,766.59
Saturday	4,012,791.95	339,891.18
Total	$22,185,499.23	$2,076,312.96
Corresponding week last year	21,378,081.53	1,913,852.79

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅜	117
5-20s of '64	116⅜	117
5-20s of '65	117⅜	118
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	117	117¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118⅜	119
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117⅜	118
10-40s	114⅜	115
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114⅜	114⅜
Gold (full weight)	114⅜	115
Gold Coupons	114⅜	115
Gold Exchange		115
Sterling Exchange	108⅞@109⅜	
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s	100	& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	95@98	
LAND WARRANTS.		
160s War 1812	178	189
120s War 1812	136	143
160s not War 1812	176	187
120s not War 1812	133	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip		185

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Money closed up easy at 2½@3 on call.

Foreign exchange dull, with actual business at 108¼@108⅝ for bankers' 60 days sterling; 109½ for sight.

Gold active, opening at 115⅛, advancing to 115¼, declining to 114⅞, and finally advancing to 115⅛. The closing sales were at the highest figures of the day. Gold clearings were heavier than for a long time past, which reflects the activity of yesterday. Rates paid for carrying were 2, 2½, 1½, 3, 4, 5, and 1 per cent to flat. Specie shipments for the week, $496,792, of which $2,200 was silver coin and the remainder silver bars.

The calling in of $15,000,000 5-20 bonds of 1862 by the Secretary of the Treasury was in obedience to a notification from the Syndicate that they had received that amount of new subscriptions in Europe. The called bonds are held chiefly on the other side, and will be taken up largely there by the Syndicate, so that the Government will not have to handle much money in the transaction. Probably three-fourths of the $15,000,000 will be exchanges, and the balance paid off in cash.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $32,000 on account of interest and in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Customs receipts for the week, $3,513,342. The imports for the same time amounted to $6,970,442, of which $3,076,658 were dry goods, and $3,893,774 general merchandise.

Governments dull, and no material changes.

State bonds quiet at nominal prices.

Railway and miscellaneous speculation quiet, and, with the exception of a few cases, the changes light. The unfavorable bank statement had very little effect on the market, but just before the close a vigorous selling movement was noted in Pacific Mail and Atlantic & Pacific preferred. Pacific Mail opened at 40⅝@40⅞, and fell off to 40⅛, recovered to 40⅝, and closed at 39⅞@39⅝. Atlantic & Pacific preferred rose from 28 to 29⅛, and afterwards sold down to 27½@28. Western Union sold at 91⅞@91¼; Lake Shore at 94@93⅝@93¾; Erie at 59⅛@59⅝; Ohios at 39⅛@39; Northwestern common at 66⅞@65⅞@66⅛; C. C. & I. C. at 31⅜@32, and Union Pacific at 27⅝@27⅞. Other changes are unimportant.

Sterling, 108⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119⅝	Coupons, '67	119
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	118
Coupons, '64	117	10-40s	115
Coupons, '65	118	Currency 6s	113⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅞	New 5s	114⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92½	Virginias, old	42⅞
Tennessees, old	82	North Carolinas, old	27⅝
Tennessees, new	82	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	98¼	St Paul pfd	71⅜
Western Union	91⅝	Wabash	70⅛
Quicksilver	35	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94⅞	Fort Wayne	93⅝
Wells Fargo	73⅞	Terre Haute	20
American Express	62	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	66	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	39⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	111⅞
New York Central	105	Ohio & Mississippi	39
Erie	59⅝	C., C. & C.	85⅛
Erie pfd	71⅞	C., B. & Q.	103
Harlem	131⅞	Lake Shore	93⅝
Harlem pfd	134	Indiana Central	31⅛
Michigan Central	93	Illinois Central	106
Pittsburgh	87⅛	Union Pacific stocks	27⅞
Northwestern	66	Union Pacific bonds	81⅞
Northwestern pfd	83	Central Pacific b'nds	100
Rock Island	110	Del. Lack. & Western	101⅞
N. J. Central	102⅞	B. H., & Erie	2⅞
St. Paul	51⅞		

REAL ESTATE.

The fashion of saying something once a week about the real estate "market" often makes the impression with some that there are fluctuations in prices of realty within such periods. This is erroneous in some respects. To fluctuate means both to rise and *fall*. Thus far, for the past ten years, the movement of prices of real estate in Chicago has been only to rise. The only exceptions to the rule in that time were the temporary depreciation of real estate in the burnt district, in consequence of the destruction of the buildings and the driving away of the population and business, and again the depreciation in the value of property immediately surrounding the burnt district when business gravitated back to its old localities. These are the only instances of a fall in the prices of real estate in Chicago in ten years. With these exceptions, the movement of prices in all parts of the city has been upward. In this sense of the word, prices of real estate cannot be said to fluctuate except when periods of ten or fifteen years are taken into consideration. It requires some great event to cause a decline in values and prices of real estate. The only events of the last twenty years that have caused any decline in the value of Chicago real estate were, the commercial crisis of 1857, the war of the rebellion, and the great fire. The first was a general collapse of commercial credit which obliged people to turn their property into money, and consequently forced it upon the market to the highest bidder. The second threatened the existence of the Government, and destroyed confidence in the value of everything but portable property. The third seemed to threaten the existence of the city. From the first and third of these events the value and prices of property began to recover in a few months, and in a year from the time when they were the lowest they had recovered to about where they were before the events. The recovery from the depression caused by the war was slower, but as soon as it became apparent that the rebellion would probably be subdued prices of real estate began to rise, and in one year after it was assured the prices of property were probably as high as before the war. It will be seen that even such great events as above enumerated only caused temporary declines in the value and prices of real estate. Prices, therefore, cannot be said to fluctuate, except in long periods of years which embrace such great events. As long as the country is generally prosperous, there will be an accumulation of wealth from the profits of business which must find investment in real estate as the ultimate and best attainable security, its value being more permanent than anything else from which a revenue can be derived. The volume of such capital seeking investment in real estate, of course, varies at different periods of the year, and in the greater or less activity of the demand for such investment is the only fluctuation in connection with sales. Prices remain the same, but at some seasons of the year there is more, and at others less, demand. The most active season is always in the early spring, this being the soonest available time for purchases, after the general settling up of business and the interest and dividend disbursements in January. The rest of the year is always comparatively quiet, except in the sale of lots to laboring men who in the fall usually invest a portion of their summer's earnings in a lot for a home.

THE MARKET.

There have been no special features in connection with sales this week. There is a moderate volume of both legitimate and speculative buying, such as might be expected at this season of the year. It can not be expected that there will be much speculative buying just at present. It is well understood that, this year more than others, capitalists have been disposed to keep their money well in hand in some ready, available shape until we shall have passed the usual season of money stringency in November and December. But it is evident to the most superficial observer that the prospects for a prosperous year in the West, and consequently in Chicago, were never better than they are now in view of the abundant crops and the continual influx of population from Europe and the Eastern States. For the reason above cited there may not be much activity in real estate this fall but there is every reason to expect a greater volume of business next spring than ever.

AUCTION SALES

have been pretty generally suspended during the last two weeks, for the reasons above mentioned. Later in the season they will be revived, but for the past week we have no auction sales to report.

THE LAKE-SHORE DRIVE.

The southward extension of the drive from Lincoln Park to Banks street has at length been surveyed and staked out, and the work of construction will soon begin. An endeavor is being made to secure some action on the part of property-owners to extend it three blocks further south, but there appears to be so little public spirit among the owners of the lots that it is questionable whether anything will be accomplished very soon, and it is not improbable that Banks street will be the southern end of the drive for a year or two, or even longer.

LAKE VIEW ITEMS.

The designs and plans for a high-school building to be erected on Graceland avenue, corner of Ashland avenue, have been drawn and the contracts for construction will soon be let.

A sewer is being constructed in Surf street, from the dummy track to the lake shore.

Mr. B. F. Culver has sold his handsome residence on Barry avenue, with lot 150 feet front, to Mr. F. W. Palmer for $42,000. Mr. Culver will proceed at once to build another residence for himself on the same avenue.

A new railway station on the Milwaukee Division of the Northwestern Road, half-way between Ravenswood and Rosehill, is being erected. The place is called North Ravenswood. Some other fine improvements are in progress at that point, and over $50,000 worth of property, within a radius of one-half mile of the new station, has changed owners within a week.

THE C., D. & V. R. R.

The route of the new line of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad has finally been located on the centre lines of Sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, and 35, Town of Lake, thence obliquely through the N. ½ of Section 2 Town of Worth, to the west quarter line of Section 12 Town of Worth. Thence south on the west quarter lines of Sections 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36, Town of Worth, to the west side of Blue Island. The engineers will begin the surveys this week, and the work of constructing the road will probably be completed next spring.

RECORDS OF MORTGAGES.

Some startling disclosures have recently been made in regard to fraudulent practices in the omission to record mortgages. It appears that a real estate dealer, some years since, induced a clerk in the Recorder's office to keep mortgages on his property off the books, so that his estate was apparently unincumbered; the parties who brought the documents for record being satisfied with the clerk's indorsement thereon, and his promise that they should be entered in their turn. An accident has just revealed the fact that he took advantage of this state of things to mortgage the same property over and over till he had obtained on it sums far beyond its value; and all the proverbial shrewdness and vigilance of Philadelphia real estate lawyers were powerless in searching the title against the simple intentional and criminal negligence of this one clerk. His position gave him the power to negative the entire effect of their skill.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 16: City property, number of sales, 136; consideration, $652,985. North of city limits, number of sales, 10; consideration, $23,625. South of city limits, number of sales, 29; consideration, $129,970. West of city limits, number of sales, 2; consideration, $2,700. Total sales, 177; total consideration, $809,280.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	5,321	3,190	3,643	2,826
Wheat, bu	78,550	104,420	79,243	27,202
Corn, bu	267,552	354,090	380,079	364,148
Oats, bu	65,810	60,980	87,359	55,072
Rye, bu	5,740	3,821	......	4,660
Barley, bu	2,520	5,270	......	1,462
Grass seed, lbs	353,870	41,535	164,233	59,969
Flax seed, lbs	109,280	149,098	......	......
Broom-corn, lbs	14,420	10,000	4,000	34,260
Cured meats, lbs	10,070	65,330	398,598	245,759
Beef, brls	......	70	65	65
Pork, brls	......	940	784	......
Lard, lbs	4,360	2,100	47,725	80,021
Tallow, lbs	32,915	19,080	......	61,800
Butter, lbs	119,785	61,389	20,800	22,000
Live hogs, No	11,529	6,387	8,744	6,583
Cattle, No	2,502	2,106	1,767	2,247
Sheep, No	769	818	......	424
Hides, lbs	79,570	91,650	106,407	105,180
Highwines, brls	100	200	252	230
Wool, lbs	85,878	65,190	241,002	70,410
Potatoes, bu	678	2,781	......	......
Lumber, m feet	2,830	2,206	2,425	1,867
Shingles, m	1,950	2,060	2,234	1,950
Lath, m	166	198	96	145
Salt, brls	6,938	2,225	2,404	3,095

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 3,844 bu corn; 995 bu oats; 1,073 bu rye; 485 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week; 9,273 bu wheat; 29,751 bu corn; 16,570 bu oats; 5,550 bu rye; 2,016 bu barley.

The following grain has been expected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 273½ cars wheat; 571 cars corn; 18,200 bu No. 1 do, 4,000 bu high-mixed do, and 35,800 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 75 cars oats; 2,200 bu No. 2 do by canal; 18½ cars rye; 5 cars barley. Total (943 cars), 434,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live-stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated.

RECEIPTS.	Aug. 16, 1873.	Aug. 9, 1873.	Aug. 17, 1872.
Flour, brls	38,683	29,126	21,755
Wheat, bu	419,680	156,858	454,204
Corn, bu	1,533,538	1,199,063	1,678,088
Oats, bu	335,475	215,950	378,010
Rye, bu	32,050	17,000	27,544
Barley, bu	7,385	2,930	25,115
Live hogs, No	49,229	45,401	44,814
Cattle, No	16,567	15,661	16,494
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	31,775	29,916	16,321
Wheat, bu	285,791	179,413	277,397
Corn, bu	2,122,719	2,055,862	2,027,844
Oats, bu	293,579	433,002	355,637
Rye, bu	25,200	12,320	9,410
Barley, bu	4,244	6,245	11,872
Live hogs, No	39,436	37,132	41,607
Cattle, No	9,498	11,623	9,041

The first reported sale of hay under the new inspection system, was made to-day; ten tons of No. 1 timothy on private terms.

In answer to an inquiry we state that the 250 bu of hot-corn, which the Messrs. Hough, charged in court to have been loaded upon a vessel, on receipts calling for sound corn, was taken back into the elevator only after considerable trouble, which involved a day's delay to the vessel. The worst feature in the transaction seems to have been the deliberate persuading of the outer Inspector to desert his post while the poor corn was being run into the vessel.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were active today in grain, and dull on provisions. There was a rather strong demand for grain, and more for shipment than heretofore, the speculative movement being relatively slow. Our receipts are on the increase, but has been anticipated, and the effects would seem to have been already discounted.

In the dry goods market there were no new features. Steady improvement in the demand is now noticeable, and firmness prevails in all departments. The grocery trade was reported moderately active, with prices generally firm. The excitement in coffees continues, and the different grades were again advanced ¼@½c, O. G. Java now being held at 29½@30c, Mocha at 34@34½c, and fancy Rio at 26@26½c. Sugars were stronger, with an upward tendency in refined grades. Rice, soaps, candles, spices, etc., were unchanged. Butter and cheese met with a good demand at about previous rates, the former selling at 11@24c, and the latter at 11¼@13½c. No changes worthy of note were developed in the dried fruit market. Domestics as well as most descriptions of foreign fruits were inquired for speculatively, as well as for consumption, and, with the single exception of prunes, the different varieties were all firmly held, while in raisins, currants, peaches, and some other lines, the tendency is still upward. Fish are rather quiet. The inquiry came chiefly in the shape of small orders by mail, and were mostly confined to white fish, mackerel, and cod. Prices were steady and firm. There was fair activity in the hide market, and holders were firmer in their views, generally asking 10½c for heavy and 11½c for light. Hay remains dull. Leather was in moderate request at the quotations. No changes were reported in the oils, paints, pig-iron, tobacco, and wood markets.

Another quiet day was passed at the wholesale lumber market, the offerings of lumber afloat being too small to allow of any special degree of activity. Several cargoes were disposed of, generally to the city dealers, at about the range of prices which have ruled for the last few days. At the yards the demand continues moderate, on both local and interior account, and the grades mostly wanted are those commonly used for building purposes. Prices were unchanged. Metals and tinners' stock remain quiet and not particularly firm, although dealers do not report any deviation from quotations, unless it be for some manufactured work. Iron was dull and weak. Large lots are sold to regular dealers at concessions from the current rates. Naval stores and cooperage were quiet and unchanged. The demand for wool continues fair, and the market is firm for choice fine grades. Hops and broom-corn were moderately active, and, under light stocks, steady and firm. Timothy seed met with an improved inquiry, and was firmer. Flax sold at $1.75, and clover in a small way at $5.75. Other seeds were neglected. Green fruits were in fair request and tolerably steady, excepting pears and peaches, which were easier, being more plenty. Potatoes were unchanged. Poultry was in moderate request at about Friday's range of prices. Prairie chickens were in liberal supply, and lower. Eggs were salable at 13@13½c.

Lake freights were less active and unchanged, the feeling being rather dull, as shippers held off, though nearly everybody seemed to expect an advance of 25 per cent within a week. Rates were 4c on corn, and 4½c on wheat, by sail to Buffalo. To Kingston corn was quoted at 11c, and wheat at 11½c. Corn to New England points, on through rates, was quoted at 23c via Buffalo, Sarnia, or Goderich, and 25c via Ogdensburgh. A total of 10 charters was reported, which will carry out 40,000 bu wheat, and 252,000 bu corn.

Highwines were inactive and nominally firmer, in sympathy with a reported advance to 94c in Cincinnati and a firmer feeling in New York, while the local supply was very light. There were buyers at 92c per gallon, which was the quotation of Friday, and sellers at 93c, with a rumor of one offer to sell at 92½c.

Provisions were quiet, with no change, except on mess pork, which was a shade easier, being held at Friday's prices, while the prevailing bids made were 15@20c lower. Lard was quoted strong in Liverpool, but was not materially affected by the report. Meats were not wanted, but there were no signs of weakening, as stocks are small in winter lots, and there is not much summer product offering. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $15.90@16.00; do seller September, $15.90@16.00; do seller October, $15.00@15.25; do seller December, $12.90@13.00; lard, cash or seller August, $7.87½@7.90; do seller September, $7.90@8.00; summer do, 7⅛@7⅜c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12c. Dry salted meats steady at 7⅜@8c for shoulders; 9⅛@9⅝c for short ribs; and 9⅛@9⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c; English meats, 9⅛@10c for short ribs; 10c for short clear. Summer-cured meats quotable at 1c below these prices. Bacon is quoted at 8⅞c for shoulders; 10⅛c for clear ribs, 10⅝c for short clear; and 14@15½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 4⅞@6⅛c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $16.00; 250 brls do seller September at $16.00; 200 brls old mess at $15.00; 80 tcs winter kettled lard at 8c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending Aug. 14, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Should'rs, lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Wk eg Aug. 14, '73	4,352	1,870	2,170	210,000	1,254,000
Same week, '72	268	206	399	148,000	510,000
Since Nov. 1, '72	261,551	195,957	76,956	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time '71-'72	99,920	178,278	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, 44 bxs and hhds; short rib, 184 bxs; short clear, 9 bxs; long clear, 99 bxs; long rib, 20 bxs; Cumberlands, 6 bxs; Stretfords, 55 bxs; Staffordshire, 185 bxs; long hams, 287 bxs; Birminghams, 10 bxs; Irish cut, 25 bxs; bacon, 132 bxs; Staffordshire hams, 10 bxs; clear backs, 26 bxs; bellies, 25 bxs; Leicestershire, 10 bxs; Wiltshire, 64 bxs.

Flour was very quiet at unchanged prices. There was scarcely a shipping order on the market, and the bulk of the sales made were to local dealers. Holders were very firm in their views, owing to the fact of light stocks and the further advance in wheat, and would probably have put up prices but for the paucity of the demand. Bran was easier. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.70; 100 brls do at $6.25; 60 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 75 brls spring superfines at $3.00; 50 brls rye flour at $4.35; 100 brls do at $4.25. Total, 785 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.00 delivered; 30 tons do at $9.50 on track; and a rumored sale of a large lot at $10.50 at the mill. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$6.75@9.00
Red winter extras	5.75@7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@6.50
Low to medium	4.50@6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	7.00@10.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@7.75
Spring superfines	2.50@4.50
Rye flour	4.00@4.35
Bran	9.50@10.00

Wheat was less active, and irregular. Cash wheat was in urgent demand for shipment, and advanced 2½c per bu under a rather sharp competition between two buyers on Canadian account, one of whom sold out to the other early in the session, as if disgusted, and again entered the market after a little while. There are more orders here for wheat than can be filled, even at the advance, they having been attracted here by the fact that our new wheat is ascertained to be just as good as that in Milwaukee, which is still selling somewhat higher than the price in our market. Hence the larger receipts of wheat to-day had no effect in depressing the feeling in cash wheat, though it did make options less firm than they would otherwise have been, in sympathy with an advance in cash lots and greater strength in New York and Liverpool. The option deal was really very dull, at not more than ⅛c advance, till nearly half-past 12 o'clock, when it took a start upward, under an impulsive demand from the short interest, who became alarmed lest the continued demand for the cash article should leave them nothing to fill with at the end of the month. Seller August opened at $1.18⅛, rose to $1.18⅝, declined to $1.18⅛, advanced to $1.19, fell back to $1.18⅝, and then rose steadily to $1.19⅝, closing at $1.19⅝. Seller September sold at $1.17⅛@1.18⅛, closing at the outside. Seller the year sold at $1.08⅝@1.09⅛. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.23⅛, advanced to $1.25⅛, and closed at $1.25 bid, except for receipts in the Hough, National, and Union, which were 2@3c below, owing to the fact that there is not enough in those houses to make up a cargo. No. 1 spring was quoted at $1.27. No. 3 spring was steady at $1.15, and rejected do at $1.00. There was no demand for winter wheat. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.27; 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25⅛; 3,200 bu do at $1.25⅛; 64,800 bu do at $1.25; 1,200 bu do at $1.24⅝; 10,800 bu do $1.24; 2,400 bu do at $1.23⅝; 3,200 bu do at $1.23; 10,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 1,600 bu rejected spring at $1.00. Total, 102,800 bu.

Corn was active and strong at the outside prices of Friday for cash lots and this month's deliveries, but relatively easier, and at times dull, on the more deferred options. The market was steadier than for several days past, though the offerings were quite liberal, owing to large receipts, both by rail and canal. The Eastern advices were without important change, but Liverpool was quoted easier, which caused a weakening towards the end of the session. The most remarkable thing about corn is the fact which slightly appeared yesterday, and was more decidedly developed to-day, of a premium on cash corn, independent of the question of storage. The principal reason for this is probably that lake freights are very low, and shippers are anxious to take advantage of it, as they expect a decided advance in freights in September, when wheat and oats come in freely. But there is undoubtedly another reason. A great deal of the corn sold for this month has not been delivered yet, and much of it has to be bought in, while there is comparatively little in store, and that is not on the market, being held for shipment. Hence there is a chance for a practical corner, and may be a full-fledged organized squeeze, though the latter is not considered likely. Our stock of corn is now reduced to about 1,300,000 bu, of which not more than 750,000 bu is No. 2, which will be materially reduced during the coming week, if freights should keep down to their present rates, even though the liberal receipts of the past week should be repeated. Some of the shippers are reported to be strong in the faith that there will be a radical advance in corn ere long, when the character of the growing crop is known, and are arranging to hold as much corn as possible in the East, for the rise, which they feel sure must occur. Regular or fresh receipts of No. 2 opened at 40c, advanced to 40⅛c, with 40⅝c paid in a special house, and receded to 40c at the close. Seller the month was a shade easier than cash, closing at 39½c. Seller September sold at 39½@40c, closing at 39⅝@39¾c. Seller October sold at 40@40⅛c. High mixed was in especially good demand, closing at 40⅝c. Rejected was in good demand, closing at 36c bid. Cash sales were reported of 22,200 bu high mixed at 40⅝c; 11,200 bu do at 40⅝c; 39,600 bu do at 40⅛c; 12,000 bu do at 40⅝c; 16,000 bu do at 40⅛c; 12,000 bu No. 2 (R. I.) at 40⅛c; 12,400 bu do at 40⅝c; 16,000 bu do at 40⅛c; 32,000 bu do at 40⅛c; 74,000 bu do at 40c; 1,600 bu rejected at 36⅛c; 15,200 bu do at 36c; 6,000 bu No. 1 at 42⅛c; 6,000 bu do at 41⅛c; 9,000 bu high mixed at 41⅝c; 3,000 bu No. 2 at 41⅛c. Total, 288,200 bu.

Oats were dull and weak. The market opened apparently firm at Friday's advance, but afterwards fell off fully ⅛c, and ruled very dull, in sympathy with the easier feeling in corn and reported weakness in New York. Cash No. 2 or seller the month opened at 28c, declined to 27⅝c, and closed at 27⅝@27⅛c. Seller September sold at 26⅛@26⅜c, and seller October at 26⅛@27c. Seller the year was nominal. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 28⅛c (special house); 19,800 bu at 28c; 6,000 bu at 27⅝c; 19,600 bu at 27⅝c; 15,000 bu at 27⅝c; 2,400 bu rejected at 25⅛c; 6,000 bu do at 25c; 600 bu by sample at 30½c; 600 bu do at 30c; 4,200 bu do at 32c. Total, 75,400 bu.

Rye was in good demand, and advanced 1½c per bu, with little offering, the receipts continuing light. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 67c; 800 bu do at 66⅝c; 1,600 bu do at 66½c; 1,200 bu do at 66c; 1,200 bu do at 65½c. Total, 8,000 bu. The market closed firm at the outside. Seller the month was inactive but strong, 65c being bid at the close, with nominal sellers at 66c. Seller September was lifeless.

Barley was rather more active and easier than on Friday, but the market took on another new phase. Seller the year was the favorite option to-day, and about 40,000 bu were sold at $1.00. Seller September was weak and 1c lower; it sold at $1.00, but closed easier. No. 3 seller September was 3c lower, selling at 75c to the extent of 2,000 bu. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 3 at 87½c, and 400 bu do at 87c.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade to-day:

AUGUST 16—London—Floating cargoes of wheat off coast a shade dearer; arrivals large. Cargoes of wheat on passage have an upward tendency. Good cargoes of No. 2 spring off coast, 58s. Cargoes of fair average quality on passage, 56s; same for shipment within two months, 56s. Arrivals of corn off coast moderate. Weather in England fine. Lard, 40s 6d. Liverpool—Wheat steady. Corn neglected; no business doing; 28s 3d. Lard 39s 6d.

A DECISION OF INTEREST.

A wag on the Board of Trade has perpetrated the following in relation to the only disputed case arising out of the wheat corner of last month. After reading it, one feels that there is only one thing more to be done, and that is to call in Capt. Bunsby for *his* opinion:

Messrs. Young & Co.:

Decision of Capt. Edward Cuttle, mariner, on the great wheat-corner of Hayes vs. Hall, and Hall vs. Young, and Young vs. Board of Trade:

If so be as is that Hull sells to Young 10,000 bushels of wheat seller July, and agrees to deliver the wheat in the month of July, why it stands to reason he should do so, according to the custom among merchants and the rules of the Board of Trade. But if so be that Hall didn't sell his own wheat, but some one else's, and he can't get it, and the wheat ain't here, or it's on the Rocky Mountains or some other place, and he won't get it, and swears he won't, why then he need not, and Young loses his wheat. Starboard now. But if Hall says he intended to pay, and would pay, and means to pay, and always has paid, though some others don't, why then he oughter, and that ends the matter. Steady now, and fall back. But Hayes, who Young never saw or heard of, and don't know, and don't want to know, enjoins Hall against paying something or another, and Hall enjoins the Board of Trade and Young, and Young's partner, and Young's spaniel dog. How so? But if so be Young sold this wheat for a customer, and the customer gave him $1,000 as margin, and Young returning the sale, guaranteed at $1.40, and the customer calls on Young for the payment, and Young can't get the margin, or the profits, and he can't enjoin anybody, and wouldn't if he could, and the law says he must pay, and the Board of Trade can't help him. How then? The bearings of my observation lays in the application of it. Avast! EDWARD CUTTLE, Mariner.

LATEST.

Wheat was active and excited in the afternoon and advanced ⅛c for the month; No. 2 Spring sold at $1.20@1.20⅛ seller the month, closing at the outside, and $1.13⅝ seller September; also at $1.09 seller the year. Corn was quiet and steady at 40c seller the month, and 39⅝c seller September. Other grain, lake freights, and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 16.

ALCOHOL—Was in good demand and firm at $1.84@1.89.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand, prices ruling about the same as they have for several days past, as follows: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock, braid, 6⅛@7½c; No. 2 do, 5⅛@6⅛c; No. 3 do, 4⅛@5c; inside green, 5@6c; pale and red, 3⅛@5c.

BEANS—Were in moderate request, choice hand picked varieties being mostly sought. The offerings as well as the receipts are light: Prime navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Continue to meet with a fair local inquiry, with ample offerings. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 ℔ brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $3.00 ℔ brl; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, per 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50@10.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—A steadily good demand for choice butter is reported, and for suitable lots there are ready buyers at full prices, or at 22@24c, with now and then a transaction at 25c for something fancy. Low grades move slowly and are not held with a remarkable degree of firmness. We continue to quote as follows: Strictly choice yellow, 22@24c; medium to good, 16@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—There were no new features to report in the bagging market. There is an active inquiry for grain bags, and there is some prospect of a further advance, as stocks are much reduced. In burlaps and gunnies only a fair amount of trading was done at steady prices. We repeat our list: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34; American A, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Remains firm. Orders are coming forward on a liberal scale, and stocks (which are by no means excessive) are being held with confidence. Following are the prices current: New York factory, 12⅛@13⅛c; Ohio factory, 11⅛@12⅛c; Western factory, 11⅛@12⅛c.

COAL—Dealers are talking of advancing the price of hard coal, and also the better grades of soft, but as yet no changes have taken place, the following quotations being furnished to-day: Lehigh, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Cannel, $10.00; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Was unchanged. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $28.00@30.00; do bucked, $35.00; flour staves, $9.00@10.50; circle flour heading, 7⅛@9⅛c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair local request, and choice warranted packages were firm at 13c, many dealers asking 13½c. Those offerings in bad order sell at a wide range of prices.

FEATHERS—The local dealers take all prime offerings about as soon as they arrive, at the quoted prices. The receipts are not large. We quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 72@73c; jobbing prices, 80@83c; mixed feathers, 25@70c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—The change in this market was unimportant. Business was generally reported quiet, with prices steady and firm. Salmon are scarce, and the late advance is fully sustained. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, 5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@12.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring, No. 1, 25@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.50@9.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Under this head there were no further changes to note. Activity is still a feature of the market, and all domestic and most varieties of foreign fruits are being held with unequivocal firmness. Quotations are as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 8⅛@9⅛c; figs, drums, 13@14c; figs, box, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, new, 18@19c; raisins, layers, $3.00@3.15; Zante currants, 7@8c; citron, 44@45c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 9@9½c; Western do, 8@8½c; Southern do, 7@7½c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 22@24c; Naples walnuts, 20@23c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; African peanuts, 6⅛@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 7⅛@8½c.

GROCERIES—Coffees have taken a further upward jump. The stocks in the principal markets of the country are reported light, and, although at the moment the demand is small, prices are advancing all around. In this market the quotations were to-day marked up ⅛@½c, and holders say "The end is not yet." Sugars also were firmer, especially for refined grades. Rice is strong, and some varieties are tending higher. Other goods in the list ruled steady, as previously quoted. Below are the prices current:

BI CARB. SODA—7⅛@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@34½c; O. G. Java, 29½@30c; Java, No. 2, 26⅛@26c; fancy Rio, 27@26½c; choice do, 25⅛@25½c; prime Rio, 25@25½c; good do, 24⅛@24½c; common do, 23⅛@23½c; roasting do, 22⅛@23c; Singapore Java, 26@26½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25⅛@26c; do, prime, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24⅛@25½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19⅛@20c; stearine, full weight, 14⅛@15c; do, short weight, 13⅛@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8⅛@8½c; Rangoon, 7⅛@7½c; Carolina, 9⅛@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12⅝@12⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11⅞@11⅞c; granulated, 11⅞@11⅞c; A standard, 11⅛@11½c; do, No. 2, 11⅛@11⅜c; B, 11@11½c; extra C, 10⅞@11c; C No. 2, 10⅛@10⅝c; yellow C, 10@10½c; choice brown, 10@10⅛c; prime do, 9⅝@10c; fair do, 9⅛@9⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅝@10c; fair do, 9⅛@9⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9⅞@10c; do prime, 9⅛@9⅝c; do, fair, 8⅞@9⅛c; common, 8@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 28@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6⅛@6½c; German mottled, 6⅛@6⅞c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6⅛@6⅛c; White Rose, 6⅛@6⅛c; brown Windsor, 4⅛@4⅛c; palm, 6@6⅛c; Savon Imperial, 6⅛@6⅛c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9⅛@10c; corn, 8@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5⅛@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were plentiful and in good local demand. Pears and peaches were in liberal supply and easier. Apples were abundant and easy; only very choice eating fruit in barrels brings $3.75@4.00. We quote: Lemons, $15.00@16.00 per box; Naples do, $10.00@12.00. California pears, $3.50@4.00 per case; do plums, $4.00 per case. New apples, 25@50c per box or basket, $1.00@2.25 (per brl) for common to fair; good to choice do, $2.50@4.00 per brl. Blackberries, $3.50@4.00 per case; wild do, $2.00@2.50 per case. Blueberries $4.00 per bu; huckleberries, $3.00@3.50 per bu. Pears, 50@90c per box; Bartlett's do, $1.50@1.65 per box. Peaches, $1.25@1.75 per box; peaches, per basket, $1.50@2.00. Grapes—Illinois, $4.00@4.25 per case (36 lbs); do 60 lbs, in boxes, $5.50@6.00; $1.25@1.50 per basket; Siberian crab-apples, 50c per box.

HOPS—Are in tolerably fair request, the orders being generally for small lots for immediate consumption. Choice hops are scarce and firm at 40@45c; common to medium quotable at 20@35c.

HAY—Little change was noticeable in the hay market. Only a small demand existed and prices were without material variation. We quote prices paid by dealers—cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, prime, $16.00@16.50; do No. 1, $15.00@16.00; do No. 2, $13.00@14.00; do mixed, $12.00@14.00; prairie, upland, $10.00@11.00; do midland, $9.00@10.00; do slough, $7.00@8.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue firm, under a good demand, and at the moment the tendency seems to be in an upward direction. We quote: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 11⅛c; do heavy, 10⅛c; part cured, 10@10⅛c; green calf, 15⅛@16c; veal-kip, 12⅛c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10⅛@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored out, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—Continues dull and weak. There was no quotable change in prices, but they are being shaded more or less for large lots. We quote:

Iron	3 8-10@4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5⅛ @ 6⅛	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5⅛ @ 6⅛	rates
Norway iron	9 @ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11 @12c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11⅛ @12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21⅛ @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ⅛-in	8⅛ @ 9	℔ lb

LEATHER—Nothing new was noted in connection with this market. A fair business was transacted at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ℔ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 31
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 29
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32
OAK.	
Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNER'S STOCKS—Were quiet and unchanged. Manufactured goods are easy. The discount on wire is now 25 per cent. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50; do, 20x28, $27.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11⅛@11⅛c; less quantity, 11⅛c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6⅛c rates; Russia iron, 23c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 38c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11⅛c; 13 and 14, 12⅛c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 25 per cent discount; fence wire, 7⅛c; by car load, 7⅛c.

NAILS—Were in good demand at $5.50 rates. Some dealers state that for large lots a discount of 12½c is allowed, while others call the market firm at quotations. We repeat: 10@60d, per keg, $4.50 rates; 8d do, $4.75; 6d do, $5.00; 4d do, $5.37½; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.75; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Trade was moderate, but prices are tolerably steady as given below: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 17½@18c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15⅛@16⅛c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.00@7.00 tar, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Were generally quiet, and most descriptions were steady. Following are the prices current: Carbon, 17c; extra lard oil, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 82@85c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18@19c; naphtha, common, 15@16c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The day being Saturday, there was rather more doing in the poultry market, the attendance of the retail dealers being fair. The offerings were liberal, but there was no particular change in prices. Old chickens are quotable at $3.75@4.25; springs, $2.75@3.50; small do, $1.75@2.50; ducks, $3.00. Prairie chickens were offered freely, and declined, sales being made at $2.50@3.50, closing at about $2.50@3.00, the latter price for birds not badly injured by shooting.

POTATOES—The supply is still more than ample for the present requirements of the trade. Prices are weak, but not quotably lower. Choice fresh potatoes in barrels bring $2.00; other lots, $1.00@1.75, quotable at 50@65c per bu in sacks; 1 car of early rose sold at 60c delivered. Sweet potatoes are quoted at 65@75c per case (⅛ bu) for yellow and 45@50c for red per case.

SALT—Dealers report continued activity in the demand, and a firm market. The receipts are liberal but not sufficiently large to allow of any decided accumulation of stocks. The sales of one of our prominent firms, for the month of July, aggregated 105,000 brls. This may afford an idea of the active state of the market. We quote: Onondaga, Canada, and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.30@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SEEDS—There was a decided improvement in the demand for timothy, and the market was quite strong at a slight advance. Sales ranged from $2.80@3.15 for common to fancy seed; clover sold at $5.75, and flax at $1.75. Hungarian and millet were nominal at 60@65c and 50@55c. Sales were reported of 50 bags timothy, fancy, at $3.15; 100 bags do at $3.10; 1,846 bags at $3.05; 135 bags choice at $3.00; 1 car at $2.95; 25 bags prime at $2.95; 180 bags at $2.87½; 208 bags do at $2.85; 330 bags do at $2.80; 227 bags do good at $2.75; 40 bags at $2.72½; 180 bags do at $2.70; 25 bags at $2.65; 63 bags at $2.60; 18 bags at $2.55; 125 bags at $2.50; 25 bags at $2.45; 14 bags at $2.40; 5 bags poor at $2.20; 5 bags prime clover at $5.75; 800 bags flax at $1.75.

TEAS—A fair order business was doing in this department, and former prices were tolerably well sustained, save for low grades of old teas. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@90c; common imperial, 55@65c; good to choice, do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@85c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was quiet and steady at former prices. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@31c; common, 25@28c.

WOOD—Remains firm with a tendency to advance. Prices range as follows: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—Strictly fresh vegetables were salable, but the offerings were quite large, and, it being the last of the week, prices were rather easy. We quote: Tomatoes, 40@65c per box; onions, $3.50@4.00 per brl; corn, 10@11c; watermelons, $5.00@16.00 per doz, according to size; musk-melons, 75c@$1.00 per doz, or $1.00@2.00 per case; beets, $1.50 per brl.

WOOL—Was in continued good demand and the market is firm. Stocks are light, and the supply of choice fine wools is scarcely adequate. There was no variation in prices, which are as follows:

Tub, washed, No. 1	50c
Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	35@44c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	39@42c
Coarse, washed	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@29c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Aug. 16.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 16.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,391	6,363	964
Tuesday	3,073	6,478	698
Wednesday	2,990	9,351	787
Thursday	2,981	11,809	700
Friday	2,509	11,529	769
Saturday	600	6,000	611
Total	15,914	52,030	4,330
Last week	16,310	43,165	3,310
Week before last	15,730	58,061	4,700
Shipments were as follows:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,309	5,017	......
Tuesday	336	5,515	......
Wednesday	2,585	6,940	......
Thursday	1,448	7,678	......
Friday	1,698	8,744	......
Total	7,376	33,895	......
Last week	10,813	35,688	......

CATTLE—If experience was worth anything to the average drover, a diminished supply of rough, half-fattened stock might be expected to result from the disastrous losses of the past fortnight, but it has repeatedly been demonstrated that the Western drover learns nothing by experience; so that, notwithstanding the unusual excellence of the pasturage, and the abundance and cheapness of corn, we may look for continued heavy receipts of thin stock, and a continued dull and drooping market. Well-matured beeves comparatively are scarce, but the extreme low prices at which common grades are selling depresses the market for all, though of course the best grades suffer least. A few bunches of fancy steers of heavy average have been disposed of at $6.00@6.25, while some choice, smooth, fat steers, averaging from 1,350 to 1,450 lbs, were taken at $5.60@5.75, but the offerings good enough to command these figures were limited. The great bulk of the week's sales were effected at prices ranging downward from $5.25—chiefly at $2.25@4.75, or at a decline of 25@50c from the prices current at the close of last week. Stock cattle have met with rather more inquiry, and the few really desirable lots on sale commanded relatively fair prices, $4.00@4.25 being paid for thrifty young steers averaging from 1,000 to 1,050 lbs. The supply of through Texas cattle was larger than during any previous week of the season, and they have been salable only at the low range of $1.75@2.50. Texas heifers and poor Texas cows sold at $1.40@1.60. Veal calves were in fair request at $3.00@5.50 for poor to choice, with sales mostly at $3.75@4.75.

To-day trade was slack. Neither local nor outside buyers seemed to feel any interest in the traffic, and but little was accomplished toward clearing the yards of the 4,000 or 5,000 stale cattle which they contained. Shippers selected a few loads of the most desirable grades, for which they paid $5.00@5.25, while the limited wants of city butchers were supplied at $1.40@3.75, for thin Texas heifers to fair native stock. The market closes flat.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.75@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.40@5.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.15
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.00@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.40@2.50

HOGS—The arrivals have been 52,030, against 43,165 last week, and 58,061 week before last. The receipts during the four weeks ending to-day have been 218,420. The cool weather prevalent during the past half-dozen days has witnessed increased activity in the hog trade, and a somewhat firmer tone has pervaded the market. Liberal as have been the daily receipts, the stock was not allowed to accumulate to any large extent, and at the close only a few rough, coarse, heavy lots remain in the pens unsold. The extreme range of the market was $4.25@5.00, though comparatively few droves sold below $4.35, and not many above $4.90. Light hogs are still given the preference, and continue to rule from 30c to 40c per 100 lbs higher than heavy.

To-day there was fair activity, and the fresh receipts were quickly disposed of at full prices, sales making at $4.30@4.55 for poor to extra heavy, and at $4.65@4.95 for poor to extra light. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
301	227	$4.50	111	199	$4.90	33	205	$4.90
40	193	4.50	72	171	4.90	52	209	4.85
96	248	4.50	68	238	4.70	50	261	4.40
46	251	4.65	51	208	4.85	21	199	4.90
66	262	4.35	46	194	4.85	54	201	4.85
59	269	4.50	58	258	4.85	106	249	4.65
135	179	4.95	53	258	4.50	66	190	4.85
35	209	4.85	62	208	4.85	58	211	4.90
50	235	4.85	47	268	4.40	53	210	4.90
127	211	4.90	50	203	4.90	75	174	4.90
63	231	4.80	42	227	4.75	52	210	4.90
142	200	4.75	80	218	4.35	257	257	4.40
66	206	4.80	40	224	4.40	88	236	4.40
25	190	4.85	54	210	4.87½			

SHEEP—The situation of this market remains essentially unchanged. There is still an absence of any shipping demand, but the wants of local consumers prove equal to the supply, and prices keep well up, ruling steady at the close at $2.75@3.50 for inferior to common, at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@4.75 for good to strictly choice. Sales have been principally within the range of $3.50@4.25.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 16.

The situation at the sale docks is much the same to-day as it has been for several days past. The receipts are so light that there is very little to do, and few buyers make their appearance on the market. What there is offering sells slowly, and most of the brokers do not care to make their sales public. Prices are little better than nominal as follows: Good to choice boards and strips, $11.50@16.00; common to medium do, $9.00@11.00; joists and scantling, $9.50@10.00; common do, $9.00@9.25; lath, $1.55@1.80 shingles, $2.87½@3.00.

In the afternoon several cargoes arrived, and a few buyers were on the market, but the amount of trading was light.

The following sales were reported. It is said that they were not all made to-day:

Cargo schr Curlew, from Oconto, 175 m strips and boards, at $10.00. Cargo schr Gladiator, from Manistee, 117 m joist and scantling, at $10.00; 13 m pickets at $9.00; 25 m lath, at $1.75. Cargo schr Gipsy, from White Lake, 88 m common strips and boards, at $9.00; 10 m thick uppers, at $25.00; 39 m selected strips and boards, at $20.00, straight measure mill tally. Cargo schr Monsoon, from Muskegon, 14 m strips and boards, at $12.00. Cargo schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 120 m strips and boards, at $13.50. Cargo schr Mary, from Muskegon, 85 m strips and boards, at $13.50. Cargo schr Conquest, from Muskegon, 130 m strips and boards, at $15.75, mill tally. Cargo schr Presto, from Muskegon, 150 m strips and boards, at $9.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75; Oconto, $3.25; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75; Pentwater, $2.00; Frankfort, $2.37½; Ford River, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

There was no perceptible change in the condition of the market. The demand is moderate and prices steady. The stocks are accumulating. We quote:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @48.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00 @43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @42.00
A stock boards	34.00 @37.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	15.00 @18.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @25.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	2.25 @ 2.50
Shingles on track	2.00 @ 3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $30.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $35.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $18.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $30.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00. Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@60c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—11 a. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Market unchanged. Lard, 39s.

LONDON, Aug. 16—3 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅛@92⅜; account, 92⅛@92⅜; 5-20s of '65, 94⅜; do '67, 95⅛; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 91⅜; Erie, 47.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Rentes—57f 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16.—Evening—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Beef, 84s 6d. Lard, 39s.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1873.

The market at Utica City for the week ending Aug. 16 was very dull, and from 8,300 boxes of factory cheese offered not over 1,000 were sold. There seemed to be but little inclination on the part of buyers to purchase factory and holders were still less disposed to close out their goods, as prices had declined ½c from quotations of last week, at which time many of them held over with the expectation of a rise in the market. The bulk of factory cheese sold for from 12c to 12½c, while one sale was probably made at 13c.

At Little Falls for the week ending Aug. 16 the market was the bluest of the season. Sales of farm dairies reached 800 boxes, of which about two-thirds brought from 11c to 12c, the remainder selling for 10@10½c, with the exception of two extra lots, which went for 12½c.

The representation of factorymen was large, probably larger than that of any previous week this year. This is readily accounted for from the fact that a great many dairymen held over their cheese last week with the expectation that cheese would go higher, while quite a number who were not in market at that time were present this week. We estimate the offerings at no less than 12,000 boxes, but the inactivity of transactions caused only about 4,000 to change hands, full half of them going on commission.

The following sales were made: Bates, 168 boxes at 13c; Argusville, 63 at 13c; Arnold Bros., 37 at 12½c; Bethel, 80 at 13c; Brockett's Bridge, 119 at 13c; Cayeduta, 95 at 12½c; Central Valley, 100 at 13c; Cold Creek, 100 at 13c; Danube Cold Spring, 110 at 13c; Chapman, 118 at 12½c; Empire Cheddar, 72 at 12½c; Flat Creek, 69 at 13c; Herkimer, 181 at 13c; Manheim 100 at 13c; Manheim Centre, 187 at 13c; Manheim Turnpike, 87 at 13c; Middleville, 200 at 13c; Shell's Bush, 78 at 13c; Small's Bush, 200 at 13c; Stratford & Salisbury, 100 at 13½c.

For the corresponding week last year the sales of factory cheese amounted to 4,300 boxes, which brought 12c. This was ½c to ⅛c lower than the previous week's quotations, but on the following week upwards of 1,000 boxes sold at an advance of fully one cent.

The weather during the past week has been quite showery, and as dairymen have finished their hay harvest, it is proving an excellent thing for the aftermath, which, in consequence, is starting up finely. Pastures also, as well as crops of all kinds, are still deriving benefit from the rains, which are not of long enough duration to injure the latter. The potato crop, which it was thought would be short this year in Herkimer County, now turn out beyond all expectation. Farmers who are bringing them to market say they are large, free from rot, and promise to yield full as abundantly as usual. Corn is not looking quite as thrifty as it should at this time of the year, the hot, dry weather which occurred for a number of weeks directly after it was planted retarding its growth to such an extent that the rain coming thereafter failed to recuperate it, and it is feared that the crop will be light.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 16.—Crude petroleum, $1.25; refined, nominally 16c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—COTTON—In moderate request, weak and irregular; uplands, 19⅝c. Future closed firm; sales, 7,500 bales. August, 19 5-32c; September, 17 15-16c; October, 17⅝c; November, 17⅝@17 13-32c; December, 17 5-16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 9,826 brls; market less active, and prices generally without decided change; $4.95@5.50 for superfine Western and State; $6.15@6.45 for common to good extra Western and State; $6.50@7.25 for good to choice do; $7.25@8.40 for common to choice white wheat Western extra; $6.30@8.50 for common to choice Ohio; $6.70@10.75 for common to choice extra St. Louis. Rye flour quiet and steady at $4.60@5.85. Cornmeal steady at $3.15@3.50 for Western. Wheat—Receipts, 35,524 bu; market rules steady at $1.37½ for rejected spring; $1.41 for soft No. 3 spring; $1.51½ for Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed; $1.55 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.55@1.60 for new red Western; $1.60 for white Western; $1.60 for old amber Illinois. Rye more active but unchanged. Barley quiet. Malt more active at 95c@$1.15. Receipts corn, 17,196 bu; light supply and moderate inquiry at 57@59c for steamer Western mixed; 60@61c for sail do; 62@62½c for high mixed and yellow Western; 73@79c for white Western; 53@55c for heated Western mixed. Receipts oats, 63,644 bu; in moderate request and prices without decided change.

HAY—Quiet and steady, at $26.00@28.00 for prime old per ton.

HOPS—Quiet, and without material change.

LEATHER—Quiet and steady, at 28@30c.

WOOL—In good demand and firm; domestic fleece, 50@52½c; tubbed, 51@52c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and very firm; Rio, 19½@21c. Sugar quiet and firm; fair to good refining quoted at 8@8½c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 6@6½c; refined, 16½@16⅝c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet, at 43c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $18.25@18.30. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet, without decided change. Middles quiet. Lard quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm for choice; 25@31c for fair to prime State; 16@26c for Western.

CHEESE—Quiet.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; ingot dull, at 27⅛@27½c cash for lake, and 27@27⅛c for Baltimore. Pig iron dull, without decided change. Bar dull and heavy. Sheet quiet, at $17.00 in gold for Russia.

NAILS—Steady, at $4.75 for cut, and $6.25@6.75 for clinch.

WHISKY—Decidedly firmer, at 99½c@$1.00.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; superfine, $3.50@4.50; State, Indiana, and Ohio extra family, $7.50@8.50. Wheat firmer; red, $1.55@1.65; amber, $1.70; white, $1.60@1.75. Rye active and higher; new, 80c; old, 85c. Corn active and higher; yellow, 60c; mixed 59@60c. Oats dull; white, 46c.

WHISKY—97c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $17.50@17.75.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 11@11½c; refined, 16c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull; market bare. Corn dull; car lots selling at 47c. Oats dull; No. 2 Chicago in car lots at 37c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 16.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal dull and drooping. Corn dull and drooping, at 42@43c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

BRAN—Dull and drooping at $16.50@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm; shoulders, 9⅛c; sides, 11⅛@11⅛c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, inspected lots less active, but prices are well maintained; No. 3 fall, $1.36; No. 2, $1.—; sample lots lower. Corn slow; No. 2, 37@37⅛c on east track; 38⅛@38½c in warehouse; 40c for August. Oats higher; No. 2, 29⅛@30c in elevator, closing at 29⅛c. Rye dull at 58@59c.

WHISKY—Steady at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.75. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 8⅛c; sides, 9⅛@9⅞. Bacon firmer, closing higher on options; shoulders, 9⅛c; sides, 10⅛c; clear rib, 10⅛@11c. Lard unchanged; refined, 8⅛c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.35@4.60.

CATTLE—Firm and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra white, scarce at $1.71; No. 1, $1.58⅛; amber, $1.42. Corn steady at 48c. Oats in good demand at 34⅛c.

FREIGHTS—To Oswego, 8c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm with good demand; prices unchanged.

PROVISIONS—In moderate demand; mess pork held at $16.75@17.00. Bacon—shoulders, 9@9⅛c; clear rib, 10⅛@10c; clear, 11c, all packed. Hams unchanged. Bulk shoulders, 8⅛c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 10c, all loose. Lard; prime steam, 8c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn quiet; mixed, 70c; white, 70c.

BRAN—Easier at 82½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firmer at $18.00. Dry-salt shoulders scarce at 9⅛c. Lard scarce and firmer; tierce, 8⅛@9c; keg, 11c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; market bare; jobbing common, 20@20⅛c; fair, 20⅛@21c; good, 21@21⅛c; prime, 21⅛@22c. Others unchanged.

WHISKY—Scarce and higher; Louisiana, 98c; Cincinnati, $1.02½.

COTTON—Dull; sales, 225 bales; good ordinary, 14⅛@15c; low middlings, 17⅛@18c; middling, 18⅛c; middling Orleans, 18⅛c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.25@6.50. Wheat firm at $1.28@1.30. Corn firm at 45@46c. Rye steady at 68@70c. Oats steady at 38@41c. Barley nominal.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $16.50@16.75. Lard quiet and held firmly. Bulk meats firmer; for shoulders, 8⅛c bid; cash or thirty days held at 8⅛c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 9⅛@9⅞c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 9⅛c; clear rib, 10⅛@10⅛c; clear, 10⅞c.

WHISKY—Firm at 95c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.31⅛; No. 2, $1.31 cash; $1.24⅛ seller August; $1.15⅛ seller September. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 28c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2, 39⅛c. Rye in fair demand and higher at 65c. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2, $1.00.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5c; Oswego, 11c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat less active and easier; No. 1 red, $1.45; No. 2 offered at $1.40. Corn quiet and firm at 49@50c. Oats steady at 38c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak; amber Michigan, $1.43 spot or seller September; $1.44 for August; No. 2 red, $1.43⅛ spot; $1.42⅛ September; No. 3 do, $1.41; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.51; No 2 do, $1.48. Corn steady; high mixed, 44⅛c spot and seller August; 45⅛c September; low mixed, 44⅛c; yellow, 45c; white, 52⅛c; no grade, 41c. Oats steady; No. 1, 35c; No. 2, 28c.

FREIGHTS—Firm and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 67,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat active, but unchanged. Corn firm; mixed Western, 58½c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 41@42c; white, 45c. Rye, firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady, with good jobbing demand, except for lard, which is firmer.

BUTTER—Nominal; good to choice Western, 20@28c.

WHISKY—Higher at 96@96½c.

"WALDHEIM."

Formal Dedication of the New German Cemetery.

Over 5,000 People Take Part in the Ceremonies.

Interesting and Impressive, but Unusual Exercises.

Addresses by Francis Lackner, Esq., and Mr. Frickie.

At an early hour yesterday morning our citizens were awakened from their slumbers by bands of music and men in regalia, with banners and flags, marching through our streets. They were members of German societies and lodges, who were marching to the rendezvous at the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, there to form into a procession and march to the Northwestern depot for the purpose of being carried to Haas' Park, now "Waldheim" (Forest Home), which the Germans have purchased for a non-sectarian cemetery, and which was dedicated yesterday. The procession was formed at 9 o'clock, and marched north to Kinzie, and thence west to the depot, in the following order:

Mr. Arthur Erbe, Chief Marshal, on horseback.
Vaas & Hoffman's Band.
Blue Hussars.
Order of Chaldeans, consisting of the following lodges: Thusnelde, No. 3, and Achmet, No. 1.
Olympia Lodge, No. 477, I. O. O. F.
Band.
Helvetia Lodge, D. O. H.
Order of Red Men, consisting of the following lodges: Tecumseh, No. 109; Calumet, No. 110; Pocahontas, No. 138; West Eagle, No. 175.
Germania Band.
Sennefelder Liederkranz.
Order of Druids, consisting of the following lodges: North Chicago, No. 23; Concordia, No. 15; Columbia, No. 5; Garden City, No. 12; Uhland, No. 16; South Chicago, No. 31; West Chicago, No. 80; Hammonia, No. 20; Union, No. 24.
Band.
Order of the Sons of Hermann, consisting of the following lodges: Chicago, No. 1; Thomas Paine, No. 2; Freie Saenner, No. 3; Siegel, No. 4; Washington, No. 5; Schiller, No. 7; Alexander, No. 8; Koerner, No. 11; Germania, No. 12; Lincoln, No. 10; and Eintracht, No. 13.
Band.
Order of Liberty, consisting of the following lodges: Robert Polum, No. 6, and Southwestern, No. 11.
Union Veteran Unterstuetzungs Verein.
Aurora Turner Society, with band, Vorwaerts Turner Society, with Drum Corps, Hamburg Club and Schleswig Holstein Mutual Benefit Society.

The procession was over a mile in length, and the different lodges and societies, with their beautiful regalias, created a very favorable impression. The depot was jammed with people, all anxious to go to the new cemetry and witness the ceremonies.

As soon as all were safely stowed away in the train, consisting of twenty-five cars and two engines, started for its destination. Arrived there the procession again formed, and marched to the centre of the park, where a stand for speakers had been erected.

A 12 o'clock another train, consisting of twenty-one cars and two engines, arrived, when the ceremonies were begun.

All the bands present played an overture befitting the occasion, after which Mr. Haas, the former proprietor of the place, mounted the platform, and said that he was happy now to turn over the lands to the Company. He had previously intended to have a settlement at the place for the living, but was just as happy to have a settlement for the dead. He then handed the deeds to the President, Mr. Reich, who accepted the same with a few appropriate remarks.

The singing-societies then sang "Wie gerne dir zu Fuessen," after which Francis Lackner, Esq., was introduced as the orator of the day, and commenced by saying that the celebration which brought them together to-day was of more than ordinary or passing importance. This place, which they were dedicating, although yet very distant from the centre of the city, might ultimately become a part of it, and there is no knowing how soon the dead may have to give way to the dictatorial demands of the living; but yet there was reason to believe that many years after the youngest of them had found a last resting place there, the old and patriarchal oaks would still spread their protecting arms over the dead that were intrusted to them. The social status of a nation had always a certain influence on the manner of burying its dead and the laying out of cemeteries. The ceremonies observed before the grave were often characteristic of a nation's culture. Mausoleums, catacombs, pyramids, and mounds were still in existence, and were witnesses of a past generation, and showed how far the builders thereof had advanced in civilization. Into dark catacombs the dead were forced in former days by religious fanatics, while they were burned or sacrificed to the holy Ganges in India. But an advancing and more enlightened generation has again exhumed them from their dark resting places, and constructed for them beautiful and pleasant parks. Loud crying and noise were no more a sign of deep distress than large and imposing monuments are regarded a sign of piety, nor do they represent the taste of a cultivated and civilized people. The noisy distress of an uncultured person, and the vain pomp of riches and power, and the mythical ceremonies of heathens, do not touch the chords of the hearts in the same measure as the dignified, simple, and quiet ceremonies of cultivated nations. In their eyes the true decoration of a grave did not consist in an immense block of granite, but in a wreath of flowers withering at the foot of the grave, to be renewed again by loving hands. There are no other people on the face of the earth, who, like the American, brought together from all parts of the world set apart with true piety the finest spots of the country for their dead, and care for them with such refined taste. There is no town, no village, where a beauteous spot had not been reserved for the dead. And so it should be. Not to the dead alone, but also to the living, are cemeteries dedicated, and for these as pleasant resting-places. It is the neutral ground on which the living meet, forgetting old hatreds and animosities, and within its limits the roughest and most uncouth person receives nobler instincts, and his finer and better nature becomes awakened. No political or religious intolerance reaches this place, and the excitements of social conflicts are unknown here. The dead, who, while alive, were at war with each other, now rest peacefully side by side; so walk the living, for the moment at least, alongside of each other, forgetting life's stormy battles. But even here, at this place of peace, the bitterest of all strifes, the religious, cannot rest, and even the dead are kept isolated from others that had another religion, thus keeping alive the flame of religious hatred. Not that he would reproach those that differed from him in religion, because in religious matters there should exist the utmost freedom of soul. He referred to the fact that the intolerance of certain churches had compelled them to buy this burying-ground. How did that agree with the teachings of a mild Christ, and his sermons about the love of neighbors, when even the lifeless corpses of the true believers are kept isolated from others whose only crime in life it was to think otherwise, and whose friendship they were not ashamed to court in life? Our American fellow-citizens had seen the unchristian way of this, and, therefore, most of the cemeteries were open to all, and not dedicated to any one sect. A cemetery should not only be a receptacle for lifeless corpses, but should also be an element of culture, and must be democratic. Within its limits there can be no distinction of race, color, position, nationality, or religion. As the rich bore their wealth, and titles, and honors, so have the poor their sorrows and tribulations, and the lowly leave their poor stations in life behind them, and all become citizens of the democracy of the dead, the ground idea of which is absolute equality. Such a democratic cemetery shall be "Waldheim," which to-day is being dedicated, not with vain pomp and hollow, unmeaning ceremonies. The true dedication rather consists in the presence of a large number of inspired people, who know what the ceremony means. He saw before him such a multitude who gave the dedication a sacredness which nothing else could do. It was grand, nay, divine, to think that the attendance at this celebration was a general one, and that the place had been purchased with the contributions of thousands, and that these people have saved this much money for the purpose of acquiring a shady resting-place when at length their tired hands were no longer able to do their daily work. He then urged them to continue the work so auspiciously begun, with the same unity and in the same spirit as heretofore, because there was no other work which deserved more of their united strength. This was the home to which they ultimately would all return. Many of them were on the eve of their life, tired and longing for rest, like the vessel which finds a shelter after a stormy voyage in a safe harbor. Others, too, but few he hoped, were unrelentingly driven forward and foundered in the prime of life. And when this entire place would be covered by grave-mounds, and one family after another wander on sunny days to "Waldheim" to decorate a dear grave with wreaths and flowers, then this cemetery would do much towards strengthening those left behind and to bring them nearer to each other. But to the dead may the earth be light.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lackner's oration the singing societies sang the "Bundeflied," after which Mr. Fricke was introduced, and commenced by saying that from bad often comes good, which was again exemplified by the organization of this society. The intolerance of many of our ministers had compelled them to find a place where they could bury their dead without the assistance of priests; where lodges and orders could bury their deceased brethren according to their own customs and manners, and where the speech of a brother was considered of as much value to the dead as the sermon of a minister. He then gave a full history of the Association, and how the park was secured, showing the many advantages of the location. The speaker concluded as follows: Soon beautiful portals and monuments will decorate this place, and, united with natural beauties and advantages, will make Waldheim one of the finest and loveliest cemeteries of Chicago, and as the colored regalia of a brother will here have the same rights as the ornate of a priest, so will the simple word of a distressed friend have the same effect as the sermon of the minister. May this simple ceremony dedicate Waldheim as well as the words of ministers could do it, for brother's love has been its consecration, and will watch over and sanctify the last resting-places of our dear ones in the quiet and peaceful grove in the forest.

Another song by the singing societies concluded the singular but imposing ceremonies, and the new cemetery was dedicated to its purpose.

It is hardly necessary to describe Haas' Park, which will hereafter be known as Waldheim to the citizens of Chicago. For years it has been the favorite place for picnics, and there is no exaggeration in saying that a more lovely spot for a home of the dead cannot be found anywhere west of New York. The new cemetery comprises 149¼ acres of land, which is divided into 500 sections, and there will be nearly 50 lots to each section, making in all about 25,000 lots. Two thousand lots have already been laid out, and 86 persons are buried there. The main roads will be 20 feet wide, the lots on each side 8 feet, and the paths behind the lots 16 feet wide. These will be again crossed by paths 6 feet wide, and will be interspersed with beautiful groves and landscape gardening. The Aux Plains River, which runs through the place, fifteen feet below the level of the ground, adds considerably to its beauty. There will also be a rotunda in the centre of the Cemetery, from which all the roads will radiate. Near the entrance is the Superintendent's house, 30x40 feet, and two stories in height. The first floor is the residence of the Superintendent, and the second is occupied by the Board of Administration. It is hardly necessary to add that there will be no church nor chapel on the premises. Lots are sold at $25 each, and to stockholders at $15.

It is estimated that there were no less than 5,000 people on the ground yesterday, and the utmost decorum prevailed throughout the day, there being no beer or wine sold. About one-third of the immense concourse left at the conclusion of the ceremonies, but the rest remained and enjoyed themselves until a late hour in the evening, when they all left for home, rejoicing that they were in the possession of one of the finest cemeteries in the country, where they could bury their dead according to their own desires. Waldheim will henceforth be to the Germans of Chicago what Greenwood is to the aristocracy of New York.

HYDE PARK.

Holly Water-Works Contracted for—To Be Located on the South Shore Tract—Financial Statement of the Village Treasurer—On Numbering Streets and Avenues—Improvements Wanted.

The Hyde Park Trustees held a regular meeting on Saturday afternoon, and closed a contract with the Holly Manufacturing Works for engines, pumps, and machinery, $30,000, and with C. E. Hequembourgh, $41,000, for the filtering, crib, suction-pipe, engine-house, smoke-stack, and foundations for machinery, leaving only the distributing-pipes and a few hydrants yet to be provided for. They also accepted a deed for three lots of land from John Fitch, 333x190 feet, and permanently located the Water-Works at Railroad avenue and Sixty-eighth street, in the South Shore Subdivision. The machinery is to be finished Jan. 15, 1874, and the works to be in operation July 1, 1874.

TREASURY OPERATIONS.

A. D. Waldron, Village Treasurer, made a detailed statement of the condition of the village funds, and on his recommendation it was

Ordered, That a warrant for $500 be drawn in favor of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank for payment of interest. That the President and Treasurer be authorized to negotiate a loan of not more than $75,000, payable not later than Aug. 14, 1874, with interest at 7 per cent, payable half-yearly, Feb. 14 and Aug. 14. That the faith of the village be pledged irrevocably for the payment of said loan.

Ordered, That the amount to be certified to the County Clerk to be placed for collection on the next levy for taxes. That the Village Clerk record on the minutes the fact that the last assessed value of real and personal property in Hyde Park was $4,968,330, and that the whole indebtedness is but $75,000.

Ordered, That the Attorney prepare ordinances to levy special assessments for $63,437 which is now due to the general town fund from twenty-one different improvements whose accounts are overdue to that aggregate amount.

Ordered, That a warrant for $895 be drawn on the Water-Works expense account in favor of the general town fund for this amount loaned it Dec. 28, 1872.

BILLS PAID AND REFERRED.

Bills were audited and ordered to by paid to

Ely & Burnham, for short-hand reports	$5.00
Bennett, Davison & Scales, special assessment expenses	7.50
	71.90
R. S. Thompson, court fees advanced	7,812.44
John McCaffrey, Wabash avenue	4,661.72
Beatty & Barker, Fifty-first street sewer	33.97
D. Healy, lumber bills	388.00
Seven pay-rolls on street, &c., repairs	
Total	$12,980.53
Bills were presented and referred amounting to	4,645.38

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Attorney was directed to prepare ordinances for a sidewalk on Seventy-fifth street, from Cottage Grove avenue to Grand Crossing depot; and for a brick sewer on Forty-fifth street, from State to Lake Michigan.

TOWN PLATS.

Plats of subdivision were approved of Taylor's First Addition to South Chicago, being north ½ of Fractional Sec. 8, T. 37, R. 15; and Ironworkers' Addition to South Chicago, being a subdivision of south ½ Fractional Sec. 8, T. 37, N. R. 15 east. Parkhurst's Subdivision of part of Sec. 15, T. 38, N. R. 14 east, was returned for correction. (South Park avenue should be 150 feet wide.)

NUMBERS FOR ALL.

The Committee on Streets reported in favor of calling all streets running east and west streets, and all running north and south avenues, and of numbering both consecutively from Thirty-ninth street at the north to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street at the southern boundary, and from State or First avenue, Wabash or Second avenue, Michigan or Third avenue, to Seventieth avenue on the Indiana line; also of numbering each house or lot on the decimal plan, allowing one hundred numbers to each block, the odd numbers to be placed on the north sides of streets and on the east sides of avenues, and the even numbers on the south sides of streets and on the west sides of avenues. The report was referred to the Engineer to fill up the blanks and to the Attorney to revise the ordinance.

PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The Attorney's written opinion on the subject of the President's duties and salary was presented, and the opinion of Charles Hitchcock, Esq., on the same subject, both of which were filed. They regard the President of a village equal to the Mayor of a city, and entitled to a salary.

WET THE SCREENINGS.

The Superintendent reported that in the construction of the turnpike on Wabash avenue he had ascertained by experience that it is necessary to water the stove screenings as a top dressing before rolling them, and recommended that in all contracts hereafter thorough watering be required, and it was so ordered.

SOUTH PARK POLICEMEN.

Capt. Berry, of the South Park Police, recommended the appointment of William Brimstone, William Kelly, Thomas Crowe, Frank Klambro, Patrick McHugh, and Michael Connell, and they were appointed policemen of the Village of Hyde Park, without pay from the village.

A FERRY TO BE SUPERSEDED.

Petitions were presented from owners of property south of the Calumet River for a bridge at Ninety-fifth street; also, a proposition to advance the money for the same until the bridge-tax is collected; and it was ordered that the Engineer prepare and submit plans and estimates at the next meeting for a floating bridge and connections.

William Goggin & Co., of Chicago, in aid of their proposals to furnish iron water-pipes, submitted references as to their ability to complete the contract.

IMPROVEMENTS WANTED.

Petitions were presented from owners of property to locate and grade Seventy-third street, from Stony Island avenue to Lake Michigan, and Eldred avenue, from Seventy-first street to South Chicago avenue, and for sidewalks on the east side of Langley avenue, from Forty-fifth to Forty-sixth streets, and on the north side of Forty-seventh street, from Drexel to Hyde Park avenue, and on the east side of Hyde Park avenue, from Oak to Fifty-fifth streets, by the usual order limited to Oct. 1.

GRADING THE GRADES.

Owners of property on Bowen avenue attended in person, promising to improve the street immediately if the grade is fixed; others on Langley avenue protesting that the work in progress is below grade, and the attorney pleads that all grades be established.

The Board adjourned to Monday evening next at 7 o'clock, to establish the grades.

THE COURTS.

A $100,000 Suit for Penalties under an Act of Congress Regulating Patents—Actions Against Railroads—$5,000 Wanted for an Alleged Slander—Divorce Business—Suits to Recover Rent—The Courts Condensed—New Suits.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember the Fraser lubricator oil case, recently reported, instituted in the United States Circuit Court. On Saturday an action in debt was brought against John A. Packard, President and Treasurer of the said Company, for $100,000, in the District Court, by George R. Davis (under the act of Congress providing that persons manufacturing and selling any article as patented which is not patented shall be liable for a penalty of $100 for each offense), for manufacturing and selling unpatented axle grease represented as being patented. The declaration contains nearly 600 counts, and forms a huge printed volume. The plaintiff is also a manufacturer of axle grease, and he charges that the defendant marks his packages "patent" without any right to do so, thus misleading purchasers, and intending to prevent competition. One thousand offenses are charged. Cooper, Garrett & Packard for the plaintiff.

ACTION AGAINST RAILROADS.

Michael Evans, administrator of the estate of the late Nathan Handy, brings suit in case against the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., alleging that deceased was killed by a collision between his wagon, in which he was driving, and an engine belonging to the defendant, resulting, as he claims, from the negligence of the Company's employes. The accident, it will be remembered, took place on Aug. 18, 1871, on Clark street, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, the deceased being thrown violently into the road.

William T. Miller, in the Circuit Court on Saturday, commenced suit in case against the C., C. & I. C. R. R. Co., and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, $10,000 damages, for land condemned by them belonging to the plaintiff, adjoining and fronting on Rockwell street, and not paid for.

ALLEGED SLANDER—$5,000 WANTED.

Jacob Lenz on Saturday procured a capias for the arrest of Isaac Weiss, in a suit in case for $5,000 for slandering him by calling him a thief and swindler, by which his business has suffered; and for circulating reports, both verbal and in writing, that have lost him the confidence of his neighbors, and caused him financial embarrassment, without his having an opportunity of setting himself right by any other course than through the courts.

DIVORCE BUSINESS.

Bertha Johnson files a bill for divorce against her husband John, for alimony, for injunction restraining his disposing of or encumbering the house in which the parties live, which she values at $3,000, and for custody of children, on the ground of defendant's extreme and repeated cruelty.

Christina Mettelman files a bill for divorce against her husband George, for injunction restraining his disposing of his property, valued at $7,000, which yields $85 per month, and for alimony, alleging cruelty. The defendant has advertised that he will not be liable for his wife's debts.

TO RECOVER RENT.

M. D. Ogden and E. H. Sheldon on Saturday filed a bill to recover rent alleged to be due from the estate of R. Nelson Haydon, and to correct clerical errors in the lease to the latter of the north 45 feet of Lot 5, and the north 45 feet of Lot 6, lying east of the west 67 feet of said Lot 6, in Block 141, in School Section Addition to Chicago.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

George B. Swift on Saturday commenced a suit in the Superior Court in assumpsit against the Fraser Lubricator Company, $4,000 damages.

Judge Blodgett took a ghost of a vacation on Saturday, and no bankruptcy business worth mention was transacted, except some examinations, already noticed, before Register Hibbard.

Thomas Lewes on Saturday petitioned the Superior Court to confirm title to west half of the northwest quarter of Section 15, 37, 13.

Sweeney & Tous on Saturday commenced suit in assumpsit in the Superior Court against Thomas Mulrooney, $1,200 damages.

Thomas Lewes on Saturday petitioned for confirmation of title to the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 15, 37, 13.

E. J. Dodge & Brother on Saturday entered confession of judgment, in the Superior Court, in their favor, by E. F. Henshaw, for $631.22; and commenced suit in assumpsit, $1,000 damages, against James L. Short.

J. S. Fuller on Saturday commenced suit in assumpsit, in the Superior Court, against Biggle & Co., $1,000 damages.

R. Fowler & Co., lumber dealers, on Saturday filed a petition for mechanics' lien on Lots 76, 78, 80, 82, and 84, Park avenue, for an account of $2,142.76.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—George R. Davis v. John A. Packard; debt, $100,000.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,158—Suppressed for service. 8,159—William T. Miller v. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company; case, $10,000. 8,160—Appeal. 8,161—Mahlon D. Ogden and Edwin H. Sheldon v. Ellen J. and H. M. Haydon, Fannie C. and Samuel C. Heald, Harrie E. and Mary Haydon, William W. Strong, and W. Todd; bill. 8,162—Michael Evans, Administrator of the estate of Nathan Handy, deceased, v. The C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co.; case, $5,000. 8,163—Jacob Lenz v. Isaac Weiss; trespass, $5,000, and capias. 8,164—Levi D. Boone v. James Baxter; confession, $1,682.91.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,654—Lauren Carpenter v. C. W. Spalding; assumpsit, $500. 44,655—John Walker v. Hamlet B. Snell; assumpsit, $600. 44,656—Bertha v. John Johnson; bill for divorce and injunction. 44,657—John C. Goebel v. Peter Hand; assumpsit, $500. 44,658—Christina v. Geo. Mattleman. 44,659—Sweeney & Sons v. Thomas Mulrooney; assumpsit, $1,200. 44,660—Thomas Lewes v. Catherine and Sherman Pans et al.; petition to confirm title. 44,661—E. J. Dodge & Bro. v. E. F. Henshaw; confession, $631.22. 44,662—Same v. James L. Short; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,663—J. S. Fuller v. Biggle & Co.; assumpsit, $1,500. 44,664—R. Fowler & Co. v. Charles P. McKay, George Sawin, Stephen W. Rawson, Carter H. Harrison, and Elizabeth Clarke; mechanics' lien on Lots 76, 78, 80, 82, and 84 Park avenue, for $2,142.76. 44,665—George B. Swift v. The Frazer Lubrication Co.; assumpsit, $4,000.

EVANSTON.

The Village Trustees Have Another Wrestle with the Water-Works—Educational Notes—Personal Items—Musical.

The Trustees of the Village assembled in the Council Chamber on Saturday night. After counting noses, it was found that one was lacking to make a quorum. A small boy was dispatched for the delinquent, and, in the interim, Water-Works were discussed. When a quorum was secured, H. G. Powers, President pro tempore, called the meeting to order. There were present Messrs. Gage, Phelps, Powers, Blanchard, and Hugh A. White, the Attorney of the Board.

The Committee on Street-Lamps reported in favor of two lamps at the intersection of Davis street and Judson avenue. After some discussion, the lamps were ordered to be erected, those dwelling in the vicinity to pay for the gas consumed.

A petition for a sidewalk on the east side of Judson avenue was referred back to the petitioners for correction, the block being improperly described.

A proposal from Beatty & Barker, to construct the crib for the Water-Works, was read. The gentlemen were ready to construct the crib on George C. Morgan's plan, with 16-inch cast-iron flexible pipe, with two protecting rows of piles from crib to shore, for $10,600. The same crib, with a brick tunnel 500 feet in length, with two shafts, one at the crib three feet in diameter, the other at the shore end, six feet in diameter, for $11,125. The whole to be completed in ninety days. Referred to the appropriate committee.

The Attorney of the Board was instructed to draw up and present at the next meeting an ordinance ordering the issue of $40,000 bonds, to be known as Evanston water-bonds, running five, ten, fifteen, and twenty years, bearing 10 per cent interest, principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, in five, ten, fifteen, and twenty years.

The Committee on Water were ordered to report at the next meeting the specific location for the engine-house.

The Clerk of the Board was instructed to present, at the next meeting, the bill for services rendered by the Street Commissioner.

After a rambling discussion on the failure of the Board to make out their tax assessment for the present year in time to get it allowed, and the possibility of applying to the Legislature for relief, the Board adjourned to Tuesday night.

EDUCATIONAL.

The College of Law of the Northwestern and Chicago Universities has been organized. Judge Henry Booth is Dean, and with him are associated Lyman Trumbull, LL.D., and Judge Doolittle.

Prof. Joseph Allyn, from the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York, will fill the Chair of Chemistry, and Prof. William Metcalf, the Chair of Civil Engineering in the new College of Technology of the Northwestern University. The latter gentleman has for many years been connected with the United States Coast Survey, and is a thorough practical engineer.

Gas has been introduced into the University, and large expenditures made for the laboratory and for the accommodation of the physical apparatus.

PERSONAL.

The family of E. R. Paul, Esq., are at Pewaukee, Wis.

Isaac B. Hitt and family are trying a little Waukesha at the fountain-head.

Mrs. W. T. Woodson and daughter left Evanston for Denver last week.

Mr. Lee J. Pitner is convalescing at Pewaukee, Wis.

J. M. Williams, Esq., Miss Belle Williams, and Miss Lottie Powers have just returned to Evanston from an extended European tour.

Messrs. John H. Kedzie, William B. Phillips, and Oliver Morey have been appointed a committee to assess the cost of making and completing the Water-Works.

MUSICAL.

Mr. George H. Iott's complimentary concert will take place next Thursday night. Mr. Iott will be assisted by Miss Anna Lewis, soprano; Mrs. J. A. Farwell, soprano; Mrs. J. Balfour, contralto; Mr. C. M. Smith, tenor; Mr. John M. Hubbard, basso; with Mr. J. V. Flagler as organist and W. H. Cutler as conductor. This will be Mr. Cutler's first appearance since his return from Germany.

MARQUETTE, JOLIET, AND CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Noticing that some of our leading citizens have in contemplation the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the site of Chicago, I write to inform you that I have in my possession two volumes of Monette's "Valley of the Mississippi," which gives quite an elaborate account of the explorations of Father Marquette and Mr. Joliet, and a sketch of the journey of the latter up the Illinois River, and across to the Desplaines, thence to Chicago Creek. The dates given would make it appear that they arrived at the mouth of the Chicago River some time in the fore part of August. If the above named volume will be of use to aid in making up a sketch for the occasion, I shall be glad to accommodate any one desiring it. It was published by the Harpers in 1846. Respectfully,

A. S. JOHNSTON,

CHICAGO, Aug. 13, 1873. 770 Archer avenue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN—MACKENZIE & GITTINS, LIQUOR-dealers, 113 Lake-st., corner Clark, wish to dispose of the whole or half-interest in their business; have a wholesale and retail trade; the chance and location is a good one; reason for selling, disagreement of partnership; we mean business; capital required not very large.

A NICELY FURNISHED BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale, having 40 boarders, and centrally located; will sell cheap for cash; cause, poor health of owner. Apply in person to THOMAS J. WELLS, 1036 Indiana-av.

A RARE CHANCE—THE RAILROAD EATING-house for sale, doing good business and good reason for selling. Inquire on premises, Post-Office Box 1236, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERS PROcured; some fine openings on hand requiring $300 to $10,000; worth investigating. KIMBALL & CO., 128 Dearborn-st.

GOOD LIVELY DRY GOODS AND GROCERY corner store, coming in about $3,000 or $4,000. A good opportunity for the right man who means business. Apply to Mr. DALTON, Room 12, Reaper Block.

I HAVE ON HAND A GREAT VARIETY OF EXcellent business chances,—very fine and well-paying grocery, drug, hardware, cigar, and confectionery stores, desirable and select sample-rooms, oyster saloons, restaurants, bakeries, laundries, boarding-houses, etc.; all good, reliable, and in the best locations; can be bought at bargains. Call at the office of J. G. HUSZAGH, 89 East Madison-st., Room 12.

HARDWARE STORE IN A GOOD LOCATION FOR sale. No old stock; small capital required; good reasons for selling. Call or address 149 Park-av.

LAUNDRY BOOKING $300 PER MONTH, 8 SUburban lots, some furniture, all for $800; going to farming; will take $300 worth of horse and wagon property. For information call at 125 South Desplaines-st.

MARBLE SHOP AT CALVARY CEMETERY, with stock, dwelling-house and barn, for sale; small capital required. Address HOOPER & SON, Evanston, Ill.

ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A SPLENDID DRY goods business for sale. Cash required, $6,000 to $7,000. A young man preferred. Address Drawer No. 60, Aurora, Ill.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE—A VERY VALUAble at same time simple improvement in jumping ponies, making them leap along the ground when a boy rocks it in the usual manner. Real novelty. Examine sample for two weeks at 41 East Chicago-av., or address Q 41, Tribune office.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE, VERY, VERY cheap—a fortune; one or all the States. D. STONER, Patent Solicitor and Broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 80.

SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE WITH 20 BEDS for sale; reason is death. Inquire at 40 East Kinzie-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS restaurant for sale, cheap, for cash. For particulars inquire at 374 State-st.

TWELVE FINE LODGING ROOMS FURNISHED, with restaurant and ice cream parlor connected, for sale; over 20 regular boarders; paying first-rate; sold separate or together. If you want a bargain call early Monday. KIMBALL & CO., 128 Dearborn-st.

TWO SPLENDID SAMPLE ROOMS, BILLIARD tables and fixtures, 95 South Halsted-st., and 175 South Clark-st., for sale. Apply immediately to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE S. W. H. Ward, of New York our Western Branch, 184 East Madison-st., Chicago, with the sole control of our agency for Ward's Cloth-faced and Paper Collars, are offered for sale. This is a splendid opportunity, seldom offered. For further particulars, apply to E. M. & W. WARD, Executors, 184 East Madison-st.

THE ONLY PLANING MILL IN A GROWING city in Central Illinois for sale. Building and machinery almost new. Three railroads; large county, in which this is the only mill. Good opening for manufacturing, for which a stock company could be formed. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address Y Z, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—48 LOTS NEAR ASHLAND-AV. and Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard for a good improved farm.
2 fine brick residences at Highland Park, with large grove lots, for good improved city, or first-class unincumbered suburban property.
40 lots, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., near the new track of the Chicago & Danville R. R., for good farm.
3 lots on West Side, near Ashland-av., and 11 lots at South Englewood, for house and lot worth $4,000 to $5,000.
160-acre farm, all improved, with good house, cribs, barn, etc., 53 miles from Chicago, and all underlaid with thick vein of Wilmington coal, for good Chicago property.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED farm of 160 acres in Southern Minnesota, four miles from railroad depot, for North Side real estate. Address WATTE, 350 Indiana-st., North Side.

TO EXCHANGE—FOUR DESIRABLE IMPROVED farms, worth in the aggregate $75,000, within 50 miles of Chicago, one mile from depot, for improved city property, business or residence. Address M 38, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM OF 250 ACRES, near Ottawa, Illinois, for city property. No better farm in the State. C. D. PAUL & CO., 68 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ONE, OR FOUR brick stores rented for $6,000 per year, free from incumbrance, for residence property, unimproved, South or West Side, in old city limits; will assume a small incumbrance if desired; only principal need apply, giving price, location and amount of incumbrance, if any. Address X 20, Tribune Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted; posting, etc., promptly attended to, by WEBB, 148 Fifth-av.

MISS EMILY HEWSON, PROFESSIONAL NURSE, 228 Calumet-av. All chronic diseases a specialty.

NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED WITHDREW from the firm of J. Crist & Co. on July 24, 1873. A. M. STEPHENSON.

WANTED—MEN HAVING BRANCH OFFICES IN this city to sell the light-running "Domestic." Call at 74 State-st., E. PHILLIPS, Manager.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A DOUBLE-SIZE EMPIRE combination parlor bedstead, cost $65, with mirror attached. In perfect order; price, $35. Apply at 1033 West Madison-st., in the grocery.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC., OF 6 rooms (nearly new) for $300 cash; a bargain; cost $450. Apply at 121 South Green-st., up-stairs.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, WEST SIDE AUCTION House, 63 South Canal-st., make advances on all kinds of furniture. Household goods and merchandise consignments solicited.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS FOR STATE FAIRS, camp meetings, hunting, fishing, and family parties who desire to live a few days upon the banks of some lovely trout stream or lake, avoiding crowded and expensive hotel charges. For outfits apply at Government Goods Depot, No. 196 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTER AND ICE chest, with saloon fixtures; also a license. Apply at 12 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—$10,000 CEDAR AND tamarack posts. Address P. O. Box 95, Chicago.

MUSICAL.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and organs. Instruments tuned and repaired, also stored. WM. R. PRINDER, 274 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON NORTH CLARK AND LASalle-sts., positively at a great bargain and easy terms. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NORTHWESTERN car shops and Central Park; lots fronting Lake, Madison, Park, Washington, Warren, and Crawford-avs.; cheap, and on long time; special terms made with those who will build. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK—LOTS FRONTING Fullerton and Racine-avs., Fremont-st., and Webster-av., in the neighborhood of Lincoln Park; street railway within a few blocks; cheap lots and on very easy terms. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE COTTAGE, LOT, AND barn; east front; 43 Winchester-av. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—$3,500 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL house and lot in Cottage Grove, near the boulevards; a good horse and buggy taken as part pay; balance easy terms. GEORGE S. SHAW, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—HOUSE of 10 rooms, with all modern improvement, and lot, only ¾ of a mile west of Lincoln Park. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—3-STORY BUILDING, TWO stores and two dwellings above, with lot, on Lake-st., near Halsted, $10,500; one-third cash, balance in 8 annual payments. See OWNER, 707 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON FRONT BRICK RESIdence, two stories and basement, 10 rooms, large lot, excellent location; West Side. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STORE AND RESIDENCE WITH lot, Madison-st., West of Ashland-av., cheap, and easy terms. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, MADISON-ST., WEST OF Ashland-av. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE, TWO STORIES and basement, 10 rooms, good location, West Side; $7,000. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,200—HOUSE AND BARN, 10 ROOMS, on leased lot, 4½ years to run, at $65 per year; no taxes. Apply at 238 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY GREAT BARGAIN, THAT desirable lot on the northeast corner of Pine and Illinois-sts. Lot 50x80, and will be sold at a sacrifice if taken immediately. WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BEST PART OF NORTH Dearborn-st., $200 to $275 per foot; North LaSalle, $200 per foot; help to build. Wabash and other avenues South Side, $60 to $200 per foot, and advances. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot No. 550 West Washington-st. Those wishing to buy a well-built house, with all modern improvements, pleasantly located, call or address L. J. BARTLETT, 175 and 177 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED city property, 5 acres on Ashland-av. Apply to T. A. HARRIS, 192 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE, 50 ARTEsian-av., nearly new, and well built. Will be sold at a sacrifice as owner is about emigrating. Small payment down; balance monthly. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS JUST EAST OF CENTRAL Park, corner Van Buren-st., at $600 each; and 3 lots north of Douglas Park, south front, on Polk-st., at $500 each. These are bargains. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—132x151 FT TO A 20-FT alley, on North Clark-st., near Schiller, east front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON WEST CHICAGO-AV., in Sec. 11, T. 39, 13. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SECOND-ST.—TWO-STORY and basement octagon stone-front house, near Michigan-av.; 9 rooms; modern improvements; hot and cold water, &c. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST.—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 rooms, and lot 27x125, on West Adams-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONLY $50 A LOT DOWN. WE HAVE for sale some of the cheapest lots in Austin, on high ground, near depot, on small monthly payments; several new cottages on same terms. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—EASY PAYMENTS, 100 feet on Wabash-av., near Fifty-sixth-st. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—ONLY $25 DOWN. We have for sale several fine lots near the depot, at $150 per lot, in small monthly or quarterly payments. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH EVANSTON, ON TEN years time to those who will build, 50 choice lots within three blocks of depot, church, school, post-office, &c., at my lowest figures; all I want is the interest, 8 per cent, for the next 10 years. These lots have risen more than 30 per cent per annum for the last 5 years, and the village never looked half as promising as now; it will soon shake hands with Evanston proper. Go and view the place. C. E. BROWNE, Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., or Evanston.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUTIFUL NEW house of eight rooms, good cellar, laundry, bath-room, etc., on choice lot; nice location. Four houses in North Evanston and one at Glencoe, at low figures. Also three houses to rent in North Evanston at $15, $20, and $25 per month. Lots in any of the places sold very cheap, and lumber furnished to those who will build. Terms for houses, one-fifth cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments, and for lots still better terms. Call at my office in Evanston, or Room 2, 153 Monroe-st. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, AND 10 acres good improved prairie land except 2 acres timber, 1 mile from depot Hobart on Fort Wayne Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price $650, cash $100, balance $10 monthly; no agency business. T. G. EARLE, owner, office days Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY RESIdence—A 10-acre block, high, undulating ground, at Norwood Park, 30 minutes ride from Kinzie-st. depot. Apply to J. B. STANLEY, 117 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE AND LOT AT EVANSton; the best bargain ever offered in this town; good location and all modern improvements. Also brick house, 14 rooms, good location. Small cash payment and long time. H. WHIPPLE, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK IS 7 MILES FROM city limits; has good school, churches, hotel, steam printing-office, artesian well, &c. We have sold nearly 200 lots during the past 30 days, and are still selling at the old prices and terms. Beautiful lots, 165 feet deep, only $175; payable $10 down and $5 a month. We show the property free of charge. WILSON PRINCE & CO., Room 6, No. 189 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL LOTS IN WEST EVANSton for $6, $7, and $8 per foot, on monthly payments of $10 each. Or I will give 10 lots, 50x170, to parties that will build 10 houses worth $1,000 each. Good sidewalks and drainage, and title perfect. Will offer these inducements for one week only. Call at my office, at Evanston, just opposite depot. J. R. FOWLER.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 92x125 FEET ON Forsey-st., at a bargain for cash. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—PARTIES HOLDING CONTRACTS ON real estate in which there is a large margin and desire assistance to meet cash payments for an interest in contract, can find purchaser for any amount required by addressing O 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CHEAP LOT (SOUTH SIDE PREferred) in exchange for a beautiful gelding, 16 hands, 5 years old, perfectly kind, stylish, and without blemish. Will work anywhere. Sold for want of use. Can be seen at 153 Monroe-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A GOOD FARM, FROM 160 TO 200 acres, in Illinois, for first-class suburban property. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WORTHY THE SPECIAL NOtice of old and experienced canvassers. Those celebrated steel-line engravings, viz: COLE'S VOYAGE OF LIFE, four beautiful pictures, representing Childhood, Youth, Manhood, and Old Age; now offered by canvassers for the first time. Price reduced to suit the masses; nothing like it ever offered to the American public. Extraordinary terms and inducements. Full particulars free. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, 55 Cornhill, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, county and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING EXcellent opportunities for men and women to make money with the best selling and most useful article in use. Samples free. Room 14, 188 East Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—AND CANVASSERS FOR the sale of Rolland's Spool Monitors. Cheap, useful, durable, and ornamental. Sells at sight. Samples and price-list sent on receipt of $1.25. Address O. C. CHASE, General Agent for the U. S., No. 150 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AT CALEDONIA PICNIC, SORREL HORSE and top buggy; horse 15 hands high, star in forehead; buggy wine-colored running gear, and patent wheels. Any information which will lead us to recover same will receive an ample reward of the owners. BRENICK & BROWN, 250 West Lake-st.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, FROM BARN IN rear of 13 South May-st., a coach-dog, 5 months old. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the dog to 13 South May-st.

STRAYED—FROM 411 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., ONE brown horse about 15½ hands high, white marks in face, hind legs marked up as though from kicking, had part of halter on at time he left.

$10 REWARD FOR A WHITE POODLE WITH brown spots; answers to name of Empress. The above reward will be paid at 26 South Jefferson-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE MATCHED TEAM OF bay carriage horses, also good top and open buggy. T. H. BROWN, 238 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL; STEADY work all winter. Will furnish wagons and carts. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., cor. Kinzie and Green-st., or 1 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—ONE PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES at Adams & Bulkley's livery stable, 599, 601, and 603 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND, LIGHT, TWO horse lumber or express wagon, in good order, for cash. JACOBS, 228 South Desplaines-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—15 BROOM-MAKERS. STEADY EMployment given, and machines furnished. Apply to CAHILL & GALLAHER, 129 West Eighteenth-st., east of Halsted, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR NO. 1 CABINET-MAKERS TO work on bedsteads; steady work and good wages. Apply to R. P. DUNCAN & CO., Nos. 85 and 87 East South-st., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—TWO CARRIAGE SMITHS AND TWO helpers or finishers, to work on light work, and one trimmer; none but good workmen need apply. Inquire of E. MURRAY, Niles, Mich.

WANTED—A GOOD CARPENTER, A MARRIED man without children, to go into the country to take charge of a boarding-house in the fall. Steady work will be given to the man immediately; a good character and best of recommendations required. Address W 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS, WITH families, to live in a new suburb of Chicago, 20 miles distant; plenty of work. Apply by letter to R 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SIGN-PAINTER TO PAINT SEVERal signs and take a sewing machine in pay. D. C. COOK, 138 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A BUTCHER, AT 361 FIFTH-AV. Must understand German. Apply early this morning.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD MAN, SECond cook, at Burdick House, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD BOOT-MAKERS. STEADY work and good wages. Apply at 373 South Clark-st.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH AT 113 STATE-ST. CALL from 4 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—A BOY THAT HAS BEEN AT THE business, for plumber's helper, at 548 Archer-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BARBERS AT 70 BLUE Island-av. None but good men need apply.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN, WAGES $2 PER day, board $4 a week, free fare; also, saw-mill hands, farm-hands, stone-quarrymen, etc. For particulars and transportation apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1, and 161 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 MEN TO WORK ON RAILROAD; 50 men for sawmill and tunnel, $2.75 per day; canvassers. 275 East Madison-st., Room 16.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR BALTIMORE & OHIO Railroad; good wages; fare and fees advanced on baggage; year's work. Apply 274 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD MEN; ALSO 15 GOOD sawmill hands; highest wages paid; free fare. Apply 59 West Randolph-st., Room 3.

WANTED—3,000 LABORERS, CHOPPERS, AND men for station-work; laborers, $2.25 per day; station work from 24 to 30 cents per yard, for the Wisconsin Central Company. No contractors; no money required for fare or office. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR THE WISconsin Central, company work, sure pay; wages $2; 500 choppers, wages $2.25; 300 for station work, pay 20 to 30 per yard. No money required in the office. Apply to C. J. SNELL & CO., 23 West Randolph-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL OUR GOODS IN COUNtry towns. I. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors, Rooms 8 and 9, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A STEADY COLORED MAN (MARried man preferred), to act as porter in a wholesale store. Address, with references, M 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN WITH A trade established, to sell boots and shoes. Call at 255 and 257 Monroe-st., corner Market.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR TUNNEL AND RAILroad work, $2.00 and $2.75 per day; 10 sawmill hands; free fare; 10 for steamboat, $35.00 per month and board; 8 stone-masons for city. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell Chinese glossello, domestic solder, and many articles needed in every house. E. B. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—MEN TO GO INTO COUNTRY TOWNS and sell our new fast-selling goods. WASHBURN BROTHERS, 84 North Canal-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR A LIGHT AND PLEASANT occupation in the country. $5 a day and expenses. Apply to McINTYRE & CO., 71 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A PORTER WHO UNDERSTANDS packing and shipping jewelry and fancy goods, with first-class references; none other need apply. W. B. CLAPP & CO., 149 and 151 State-st.

WANTED—RESTAURANT WAITERS AT ANDERson's European Hotel, 143 and 145 Madison-st.

WANTED—BELL BOYS AT BURDICK HOUSE, corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBER-WORK and help to wait on table, in private boarding-house, at 120 Illinois-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF baby and do light work. Apply at Room 24, 59 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; a Swede, Norwegian, or German preferred; a good home for the right kind of a girl. Apply at 131 South Water-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; family small. Call at 679 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 116 Lytle-st. corner Taylor.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family, 195 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY AT 47 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, AT 42 NORTH MORgan-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family. Inquire at 430 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL SUITED FOR CHAMBER AND dining-room work can secure a good situation by applying at once at 177 West Washington-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD KITCHEN GIRLS AT THOMson's restaurant, 81 S. Clark-st.; apply to head cook.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK, and a girl to take care of children. 210 South Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GERMAN OR NORwegian girl that can cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 209 West Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS, also two apprentices. 397 South Clark-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY. Inquire at No. 1 Blue Island-av., southwest corner Harrison-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE TO TAKE charge as housekeeper of a hotel in a pleasant country town. Please address H, Tribune office, with reference and amount of salary expected. Permanent situation, if the parties are mutually suited.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

344 RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom to rent with or without board; also use of piano, if required.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

118 AND 120 THIRD-AV.—A FEW GENTEEL boarders wanted; also a splendid alcove room at 143 Third-av.

508 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; day board also.

746 AND 748 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st.—Handsomely furnished and unfurnished rooms, en suite and single; superior table; croquet grounds; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN HAVE first-class accommodation in private family, with board. Michigan-av., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts. N 9, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO ROOMS EN SUITE, WITH FIRST-class board for gentleman and wife. Location must be good and within thirty minutes' easy walk of the court-house. West Side preferred. Address, with full particulars, K 65, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A PARTY OF MEANS HIMSELF DEALING IN AND raising live stock, with very desirable facilities for doing business on large and paying basis, would like to negotiate with a capitalist with view to his taking active or special interest; $30,000 required; business safe and reliable. Address T 84, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE, on 3 to 5 years, in sums from $3,000 to $30,000. HERBERT & QUICK, 92 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY IMPROVED PROPerty, in sums of $5,000 or more. Union Trust Company Savings Bank, No. 135 South Clark-st.

$15,000 WANTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS, on first mortgage of a 15 year leasehold, worth $50,000, on a prominent corner, South Side, producing $10,000 annually. Will pay a fair rate. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

$20,000 WANTED—IN SUMS OF $500 TO $5,000, on real estate security, long and short time. $5,000, in sums of $300 to $4,000, on chattel security. $2,500 second mortgage for sale cheap, due in 3 years, well secured. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

SEWING MACHINES.

A GROVER & BAKER FAMILY MACHINE, IN complete order, for $25, cost $65; also a couple of late improved Singers at half the usual price. 328 East Indiana-st., between Rush and Pine.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 South Halsted-st. Singer machines sold on monthly payments and rented. Open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY AND light manufacturing sewing-machine. Thread, needles, oil, and repairing. 39 South Clark-st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—JAMES LAWTON, SON of James Lawton, formerly of Canada, will hear of something to his advantage by writing to THOMAS GREEN, executor of his late father's estate. Union P. O., County Elgin, Ont., Canada.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVeling salesman (German) wishes to engage with a wholesale clothing or furnishing-goods house; has had 12 years' experience, and has first-class reference. Address T 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESman (German) wishes to engage with a wholesale tobacco house; has been 8 years in the business; best of city references. Address T 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESCRIPTION clerk, by a young man who has had 12 years' experience in the business and understands it thoroughly in all its branches. Address M 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN the city or country, who has had six years' experience in the retail clothing business, and can give the best of city references. Address S 67, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RECTIFYING EStablishment or a wholesale liquor store, by a man of 15 year's experience. Address M 61, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN A STORE, by a steady, sober man. Address T K, 90 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a place in a private family; second work. Please call Monday at 73 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl, in a respectable American family, to do second work. Can speak a little English. Apply at 122 Fifth-av., Ibach's restaurant, between Washington and Madison-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do housework in a family of two or three. Apply at 406 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY GIRL IN A small family, cottage house preferred. Call early Monday morning at 1036 West Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS OR SECond girl. Can furnish her own machine. Address X 70, Tribune office, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WISHES WORK as seamstress in private families; will furnish her own sewing machine. Apply at 803 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WHO HAS LOST her new-born babe wishes to nurse an infant at her own home. Apply to DR. S. A. McWILLIAMS, 120 Eighteenth-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO HAS made hotel housekeeping a specialty, as housekeeper in some first-class hotel, city or country; the best of references given. Address M 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY A lady of large experience. No objection to children or to leave the city. Address Mrs. R., care 427 West Washington-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A RETAIL CASHIER or bookkeeper, by a young lady; has had experience, and can bring references. Address M 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, EMPLOYment as corresponding clerk or assistant bookkeeper. Address M 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE BEAUTIFUL 8-ROOM COTTAGE, 313 Thirty-first-st., corner Buddan. Apply in basement.

TO RENT—NEWLY-PAINTED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, fine barn, outhouses, 5 acres of garden and evergreens, grove, etc.; first-class place, at Winnetka, on Milwaukee Railroad; only $35 per month. J. B. SHEPHERD, Winnetka.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 388 CHICAGO-av. For particulars, apply to T. A. HARRIS, 192 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, 6 CLOSETS AND pantry, in the rear of No. 155 South Halsted-st.; rent $30 per month. GEO. C. ROYNON.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE of 14 rooms, with all modern improvements, 534 West Washington-st. Apply to W. W. STRONG, 257 West Randolph-st., or 266 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 45 Thirty-second-st.; has all modern improvements, in good condition and location, close to South Park-av. Inquire of LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 17 Bryan Block, 162 LaSalle-st., or at 1294 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY DOUBLE BRICK house 810 West Monroe-st. House contains every modern convenience; good stable; lot 64x125. Carpets and gas-fixtures for sale, or will rent with the house. Apply to Mr. BOWLES, on the premises, or to B. W. UNDERWOOD, 80, 82, and 84 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—3-STORY AND BASEment brick house, with all modern improvements; also barn on the premises. Possession given Sept. 1; to be rented to May next. Call at house for terms. 1266 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—995 MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE CONTAINS 14 rooms, all newly repaired and in best of order. Part of furniture for sale or rent if desired.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 2-STORY AND BASEment brick house, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 12 rooms, and all modern improvements, with 160 foot ground. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 7 ROOMS; RENT $30 per month, 920 Washington-av. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL modern conveniences, on second floor new (Public) block, 56, 58, 60, and 62 South Halsted-st., northeast corner of Madison. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, SUITAble for gentlemen, 461 Michigan-av., corner Fourteenth-st.

TO RENT—123 WEST MADISON-ST., NICELY FURnished lodging rooms, single or en suite, with use of gas and bath-room.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, for gentlemen only. 161 South Clark-st. Price from $15 to $35. Inquire Room 11.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, ONE block west of Union Park, $15 per month. Call at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMAN—FRONT ROOM FURnished, at 157 West VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—TWO STORES AND BASEMENT, cheap, corner Wells and Hinsdale-sts. Inquire at Hatch House.

TO RENT—THE LARGE AND HANDSOME STORE 176 Clark-st., north of Monroe, 22x85; rent to suit the times. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, STORE 62 FEET FRONT by 75, light on three sides. On street leading to main entrance to the Exhibition Building. Inquire of T. H. BROWN, 238 East Van Buren-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—TO MECHANICS AND BUILDERS—Office room in the mechanics' consultation room, second floor of DeWolf Building, 105 Madison-st.; rent, $50 per annum, in advance; includes private drawers in desks and vault, gas, water, etc.; look at it. G. F. WORK & Co., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF FINE, NEW SECOND-floor offices; northwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts., at a very low rent. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AND DESK ROOM IN our basement, office Empire Block; safe, vault, and every convenience; moderate rent. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PACKING-HOUSE, 282 AND 284 MILwaukee-av. Apply to G. A. RHODES, JR., 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 133 RANDOLPH-ST., POSsession at once; rent low. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FINE RESTAURANT WITH FIXtures and range, and 23 sleeping-rooms; central location. Rent low to responsible tenant. Inquire at Room 4 Kendall Block, 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY 2 ENGLISH FAMILIES, house centrally located, about 8 rooms, with every convenience; rent, from $18 to $26; prompt pay and careful tenants. No Irish landlord need answer. K 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE CONTAINING 6 OR 8 rooms, with gas and water; must be on West Side, convenient to Madison or Randolph street-cars; would buy furniture if cheap, and pay cash. Possession required as soon as possible. Address M 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOME GOOD HOUSES, near and east of Union Park. We have several good customers for some good cottages, centrally located. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE CONTAINING 7 OR 8 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in good locality, west of Sangamon and between Jackson and Fulton-sts. Address K, 101 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, with water, not to exceed $15 per month. Address CONKEY, 331 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 AND UPward, in an old established manufacturing establishment; $30,000 already invested. The business is active and profitable, but needs additional help and capital to extend the same. Address O 100, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A MANUFACTURER OF ladies' and gentlemen's apparel, with A 1 references, excellent facilities, and a good order trade, would like an energetic partner with good references and $5,000. The capital can be doubled the first year, and the business increased constantly. Address M 70, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600, IN A WELL established, good-paying business. Must be energetic and ready for business. Address T 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $500 CASH, to purchase retiring partner's interest. Business established and profitable. WEBSTER & CO., 275 East Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—THREE FLOORING-MACHINES, IN good order, viz.: one Russell, 14-inch; one Tompkins, iron frame, 15-inch; and one Russell, 8-inch, double cylinder. Also, two shavings-blowers. An excellent office desk, open and top buggy. SINCLAIR & ATKINS CO., corner May and Twenty-second-sts.

FOR SALE—125 HORSE-POWER STEAM-ENGINE, cylinder 20x30 inches, on extra heavy bed; two tubular boilers, 52 inches by 16 feet, with all pipes and connections complete; a No. 5 Knowles' steam-pump complete, and everything required to set up said machinery and put it in successful operation. This is a most perfect outfit, and will be sold at a bargain for cash or good securities. For further information, apply to SLAUGHTER & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN ON THE PIANO FORTE by an experienced young lady. Terms reasonable. Apply or address "MUSICIAN," 238 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN academy-graduate, a musician and linguist, whose studies were completed at Dresden and Paris, as governess in a good family. Address MISS MACDONOUGH, Krakow Post-Office, Franklin County, Missouri.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Forty-three Persons Killed and Wounded by a Collision on the Chicago & Alton Railroad Near Lemont.

[Continued from First Page.]

particularly oil, sponges, lint, cotton, etc., and by the time all this was done, inside of one hour, they started, arriving at the wreck about 1:30 a. m. The physicians having bandaged and soothed the unfortunate victims as well as possible, they were lifted with all gentleness into the sleeping-berths, and the journey to Chicago was made. They crept slowly forward, so as to jar the injured as little as consistent with railroad traveling, and got into Chicago about 7 o'clock, leaving the other cars standing on the track to be looked after by the wreckers afterwards. The Superintendent having telegraphed orders ahead to procure all the carriages necessary, a sufficient supply was on hand on the arrival of the train; and every one lacking friends or relatives in this city, or not desiring to go to a hotel, was sent to the hospital, where the best medical skill of the city was waiting.

The following are the physicians who went out to the scene of the accident, as well as we can learn:

J. McFleming, J. S. Nuense, and N. S. Barnes, of this city, and C. H. Bacon, of Lockport, J. C. Sharp, W. B. Pearce, J. W. Coons, and J. B. Hood, of Lemont.

The track, which was blocked up part of the day, was clear yesterday afternoon.

By the Company's rules the responsibility rests with both the engineer and conductor. They were steady, sober men, and had been in the Company's employ for years. The conductor had been on this identical coal train, meeting this identical passenger train each journey for one year. Investigation is said to show that both men were sober at the time they left their side-track at Lemont.

The fact that the conductor of the coal train has always been considered one of the most reliable conductors on the road, and his intimate knowledge of the train he was running, quite puzzles the managers of the road, when they try to speculate on the

CAUSE OF HIS FATAL BLUNDER.

Conductor Russell, of the passenger train, they free entirely from blame. He was but that inappreciably small amount of time behind hand which can always be looked for in a train which has been delayed by its long, slow drag through the city limits, and stoppages at city stations. The managers consider that, had it not been for the new coupling now used on the road, the accident would have been in the old-fashioned telescoping style, and the fatal casualties would have been much more numerous. The engine, in revolving under the smoking-car, had its smoke-stack and dome knocked off, and the steam belched forth and rushed through the rent which had been torn in the car flooring. Everybody in the car suffered more or less from the steam, with the exception of those men who dropped through the holes in the flooring and were saved. The cars at the time of the collision were going at full speed, their joint speed being probably equal to fifty miles per hour. The freight engine, although not running so fast as the passenger, was much heavier, and, with the immense load at her back, easily gained the advantage over the other, whose sudden shooting into mid-air has been described. According to the Superintendent of the road, neither engineer could have sighted the other train until within a few feet of it, as the head-lights are not visible in a fog until within that distance. Strange to say,

IN THE SLEEPING-CARS

but a slight jarring was felt throughout the collision. A gentleman describes his feeling the shock which he thought was merely a rather sudden stoppage of the trian, and it was only when he heard the hurrying to and fro of rapid footsteps, and the quickly recurring questions which flew among the passengers in front, that he realized that anything was wrong. The absence of the dread element of fire, which has rendered peculiarly horrible many of the more recent railroad collisions, is hailed by the managers as one of the many providential thing, as in the broken up condition of the car a fire would have gained immediate hold of it, and before relief could be rendered many of the occupants of the car would have been burned alive.

MR. A. S. BURGESS' STATEMENT.

A reporter yesterday evening had the good fortune to meet Mr. A. S. Burgess, conductor of the Pullman palace-car on the train, and elicited from that gentleman a great deal of information. Mr. Burgess states that he started out with an unusually large number of sleeping-car passengers, enough to fill two coaches. The train only took one coach, the "Louisiana," intending to attach another to the train at Willow Station. As there was no room in the rear car for these gentleman, some forty or fifty in number, they wandered forward to the front end of the train, to await the attachment of the second Pullman car. Some of them remained in the smoking-car and other coaches in front, while the rest returned to their sleeping-apartments to secure berths. When the collision occurred, Mr. Burgess was standing at the door of the car marking off berths for the passengers on the diagram. The first concussion threw him forward against the door, the second hurled him over the brake, and the third back again to the door. His clothes were torn and his legs somewhat bruised, but he immediately went forward with the rest of the passengers to see what was the matter. "Never in my life," said he, "have I witnessed such a sight. It was the fifth collision in which I was a participant, but never did I see such utter misery. In the meadows on either side of the track were lying human beings, yelling in agony,—their flesh boiled off them. The freight engine had run clean underneath the smoking-car, and there exploded, shattering the car into little pieces, and blowing the occupants high up into the air, and over the fence into the meadows. The other engine burst at the same time. A man—I don't know who it was—ran up to me, shrieking with agony, and threw himself into my arms. I tried to hold him, but his cloths tore off him, and the flesh came off with them. I was nearly stunned at the sight. There were a dozen or more, stripped stark naked, running up and down, crazy with pain. They were tearing at their bodies, and tearing off great handsful of flesh. The passengers behaved admirably. They took up the victims and carried them into the coaches. I told them to bring them into the sleeping-car, and they did. First thing I knew, the ladies, God bless them! were tearing up their underclothing to bind up the sufferers. Why, sir, in half a minute they had scarcely anything left on them. There was round one man's hand a lace handkerchief that must have cost a small fortune. One lady thrust something into my hand to tie round a man's arm, which looked like—well, underclothing. I could not stand that any longer. I did not care what the company said, so I just gave orders to open the lockers and tear up anything that came handy. And they did. There were two or three ladies tearing sheets into lengths to bind up wounds, while half-a-dozen others were binding them around the bloody arms and bodies of the wounded men. There was one little lady who was an angel; she worked—how she worked! There's her card, God bless her," and he handed the reporter a card marked Mrs. Robert McCart, No. 212 South Centre street, Bloomington. "I said I would get her name into the papers, and she begged me not to. But there it is."

Reporter—How did the sufferers behave?

Mr. Burgess—It was strange. There were some men who could not live, it seemed to me, another half hour. They would tell me, "Go and look after somebody else. I can get along well enough. There are others worse off than I am." And then again others who had only a hand or foot burned would be crying out for some one to help them, and yelling and screeching for somebody to pray for them. Poor fellows! they all had reason to, sure enough. There was nobody who had not cause enough to call out for help.

Reporter—Where was the conductor of the train?

Mr. Burgess—I suppose it will come out some time. Mr. Russell, the regular conductor of our train, had gone back on the other train to run her into town, and spend Sunday at home, and Lindsay had come off her on to our train to go back to Bloomington.

Reporter—Is it customary for conductors to change off in that way?

Mr. Burgess—No, of course not; but one conductor is as good as another, and there isn't a better man living than Lindsay.

Reporter—Where did he go?

Mr. Burgess—He went back to the station, taking a light with him to stop the freight coming up behind us. He walked there, about two miles and a half, and then walked back.

Reporter—How long was he away?

Mr. Burgess—It seemed about three hours.

Reporter—When he came back what did he do?

Mr. Burgess—Well, he did what he could. He begged me to tell him what to do, but he could not be got to attend to the men. He said he could not. He would do anything for them, and I honestly believe he would, but he could not endure the sight.

Reporter—How long was it before the doctors arrived?

Mr. Burgess—They say it was about an hour and a half, but it seemed to me three hours and more. Mr. Huston, the station agent from Lemont, came over and I saw him and said, "For God's sake, get some doctors." He walked back and brought some.

Reporter—Did you see Dr. Pierce?

Mr. Burgess—A thick-set, chunky man?

Reporter—That would answer his description.

Mr. Burgess—See him, I should think so! He's the boss of doctors, he is. He just turned right in, turned away the crowd, seized them by the collar when they endeavored to get in the way. He was everywhere at once, and always doing something useful. I never saw a man more cool and determined.

Reporter—Where did the crowd come from.

Mr. Burgess—I don't know, but it seemed to me that a quarter of an hour after the collision the whole country had turned out. There were some pretty rough characters there, too, I tell you. They tried to get into the sleeping-coaches, but there were some gentlemen on board there, and they refused to admit them.

Reporter—Were the Pullman coaches injured?

Mr. Burgess—Not a bit. The patent coupling saved them. They reared up, but when the passengers ran forward they sank down again quietly. I don't think there is a particle of harm done them. The upholstery is ruined, of course.

Reporter—Did you see Mr. Brass?

Mr. Burgess—I heard a great many people calling out for Mr. Brass, and at the same time a man staggered in and said, "Will not some one help me?" My back was towards him, and I spoke kind of roughly to him about people helping themselves, when he fell down on the floor. Poor man, he was terribly hurt. Some of the passengers took him up and wrapped something round him, but his flesh came away with his clothes. He was very quiet.

Reporter—Did you notice any others there?

Mr. Burgess—Oh yes. There was a Capt. W. Leitle, of Springfield, who behaved like a hero. I'm afraid he won't live, though.

Reporter—No, he is dead.

Mr. Burgess—Poor fellow! I didn't think he could live. He was boiled terribly. I heard somebody calling "Burgess, Burgess," and I went to him. I didn't know him, and I don't know how he came to know me. I asked him what he wanted, and he said, "I am dying, Burgess; I can't live. I want you to do something for me." I said, "I'll do it, I'll do it." I gave him a big swallow of whisky, and he revived a little. He said: "I want to make my will," and then he dictated it to me. I wrote it out for him. He said: "I am W. Leitle, the omnibus man," and then he went on and told me what to write as rationally and as coolly as if he was sitting comfortably in his easy chair. "Take my studs and my pin, my watch and chain, and don't let anybody have them but my wife." I did as he told me, and here you see are his two diamond studs, his pin, and his watch and chain. I told him I had written out his will, and he tried to sign it, and there it is with the names of W. Fagie and A. S. Burgess, witnesses. "Very well," said he, "I am sorry I have to leave you so long from others; please go back after somebody else." He was a man, was Capt. W. Leitle; clear grit right through. And he is dead!

Reporter—Did many of them act like that?

Mr. Burgess—Several of them showed the same grit. They wouldn't be taken care of until others were attended to.

Reporter—Did any one in the smoking-car escape unhurt?

Mr. Burgess—It may seem like to a romance, but it is strictly true, and I think you would like to hear the story. There was a crazy fellow on his way to the asylum at Jacksonville. He was noisy and dangerous, and was in charge of and placed in the smoking-car when we left Chicago. Just after the explosion a young girl came to me and wanted me to find her brother. I told her he would be looked after, and tried to quiet her down, but she would not remain still. I was afraid of her getting into trouble. She said she knew her brother was there, and could not look after himself. I tried to keep her for a moment, but she escaped me. Presently she came back with the crazy fellow, who appeared to enjoy the scene immensely. She had found him just where he fell in the meadow. He had been blown by the force of the explosion twenty or thirty feet, and had not a head or a scratch about him.

Reporter—What did you do with him?

Mr. Burgess—I placed him in one of the sleeping-coaches, but he became so violent we took him forward.

Reporter—And he was the only being who escaped unhurt?

Mr. Burgess—The only one. There was another incident which seemed to me extraordinary. The boy was in the smoking-car, and he was blown high into the air and came down again right through the debris, almost where he was sitting. He was badly scalded, but I think he will get over it. I asked him how he felt, and he said the worst trouble was the loss of his pennies. Poor little man, I guess he'll find his troubles worse than that. I could sit down here and tell you incidents all night, only you are so busy. There was one which you might like. There were two young fellows, one named A. Blum, of Galveston, Texas, and another named Ed. Mames, of No. 46 Murray street, New York. They went forward to smoke, but, before they got away, one of them returned and offered me a cigar. I accepted it, and we stood there chatting, perhaps five minutes, when the collision occurred. Their thinking to offer a conductor a cigar saved their lives.

Reporter—The obvious moral is alway to offer the Pullman conductor a cigar?

Mr. Burgess (lighting a fresh weed)—I suppose so; but anyway, those fellows will never forget that incident. Nice gentlemen they were, both of them.

Mr. Burgess was very communicative, and though he said nothing of himself, he deserves great credit for the part he played in this awful tragedy. Great catastrophes always tend to bring out what nobility there is in human nature. Chicago needs no reminder of that. Even among the victims of her severest trial she could find just such "clear grit" as Mr. Burgess describes in Capt. Little and others.

OTHER INTERVIEWS.

Among those who were called upon by a reporter was

DR. W. P. PIERCE,

of Lemont, ex-State Senator, and a gentleman of considerable professional ability. He said that on Saturday night he was called upon by the station agent, Mr. Huston, to repair as quickly as possible to the scene of the accident, and do what he could to alleviate the sufferings of such of the passengers as were injured. Mr. Huston had warned the conductor of the freight train that he could not by any possibility make up the lost time, and that it was a foolhardy and criminal venture to attempt it. The conductor had turned a deaf ear to his remonstrances. He had watched anxiously, in an agony of fear, the departing freight train, and when the crash of the collision occurred, four miles away, he had heard it distinctly, and thereupon summoned medical aid. This statement, Dr. Pierce says, was corroborated by twenty or more intelligent persons who heard the concussion, and who learned from it alone that the terrible accident they dreaded had occurred. It fortunately happened that a freight train was lying on a side-track, and to get up steam was a work which consumed very little time. Dr. Pierce, Dr. Barnes, and J. H. Nuca, of Chicago, and Drs. Thorpe and Coombes, of Lemont, embarked on the engine with Mr. Huston. Supposing that in a collision the casualties would require prompt surgical attention, these gentlemen took their cases of instruments, and embarked. When they reached the scene of the catastrophe they found that the injuries were all caused by the affect of the steam from the exploded boiler of the engine. The passengers had been busily employed in caring for the wounded, but the doctors could do no more than alleviate the agonies of the parboiled victims. The shrieks, groans, cries for water, were shocking to even those veterans in human suffering. To such as could be helped, they administered opium and morphine, to those in the direst agony they freely gave chloroform. Meanwhile they sent back to Joliet for carron oil liniment. Meanwhile they did their best to protect the poor creatures by wrapping them up in whatever they could get. Mr. A. S. Burgess, conductor of the Pullman car, had given orders to open the lockers, tear up sheets and pillow cases, and supply the surgeons with whatever they needed. In many cases, Dr. Pierce says, when the sufferers were stripped of their clothes, the cuticle peeled off with their garments, and left the flesh bare. It is considered that when more than one-third of the cuticle is destroyed, the chances of recovery are very slight. The skin serves the purpose, as every one knows, of a duct to carry away the impure humors of the body. When, therefore, a great part of it is gone, the drainage of the body is shocked, and the system, retaining its impurities, is poisoned. It was found that Mr. Smith, Warden of the Penitentiary, had lost fully half his skin, but the doctors hoped that the lungs might serve to do double duty when called upon by an emergency. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Smith had inhaled the scalding vapor into his lungs, and there seemed to be no hope for him. This sad condition of affairs was true of Mr. Fleury and others also.

MR. D. D. HAWLEY,

of Normal, was in the third car from the baggage-car when the accident occurred. As soon as the shock came, everybody in the car jumped up, and a simultaneous rush was made for the door. In a loud tone of voice Mr. Hawley bade them sit down and wait until the motion ceased. As soon as the motion subsided, he suggested that they go out and see what had occurred. It did not take more than a few moments to restore the passengers' self-possession, and they sallied from the car like sensible beings, with no evidence of panic or dismay. They went forward, and Mr. Hawley, securing a light from a brakeman, reached the wreck of the smoking-car, upon which he and others climbed. By their united efforts they succeeded in lifting people out and helped them down, or such of them as remained. They found the fireman of the coal train lying in dismal plight. His feet were in the furnace and his body wedged in between the tender and the remains of the boiler, a pile of coal heaped over him. They rescued him from his horrible position, and carried him aft, but he died in twenty minutes.

There was one man connected with the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad who was killed instantly, the only person to whom such mercy was shown. The concussion dislocated his neck, and his sufferings were over in this world. Mr. Hawley found Mr. Brass and helped him out. He was brutally mutilated, and asked to be laid down somewhere. His wish was gratified.

Immediately behind the tender of the coal train was a box-car, and behind this a flat-car loaded with rails. So great was the train driving along to make up lost time that, when the collision occurred, massive iron bars shot forward like a flight of colossal arrows, clear over the intervening car and tender, and were scattered over the wreck of the smoking-car. It required the efforts of the crowd, working under the impulse of irresistible excitement, to remove them before the imprisoned wretches below could be removed from their agonized position.

Mr. Hawley and others speak of the conduct of the railway company's employes with the bitterest feeling. They were present, and could see the full horror of the scene. They regarded it as the result of the most criminal carelessness. Mr. Hawley shrinks from pronouncing it malicious, but he thinks it looks not unlike it.

MR. LINDSAY.

There will probably be an investigation by the railroad authorities into the conduct of the two conductors, Russell and Lindsay, in making a change unauthorized. A reporter questioned Mr. Lindsay, yesterday, upon the subject. He said he was conductor of the train going north to Chicago, and desired to go back to Bloomington to spend the day there. Accordingly, at Willow Springs, where the two trains met, he changed cars with Russell, and went on forward. At the same time he did not go in the capacity of conductor, but was nothing more than a passenger. He was in the Pullman car when the collision occurred, and was thrown forward, and shaken somewhat, but was not seriously hurt. He went out of the train, and on finding a brakeman gave him a red light and sent him back to Willow Station. He saw Mr. Hawley get out of the car and go forward to rescue the victims, and gladly testifies to the gallant service rendered by that gentleman. He says that there were three distinct shocks. There were some persons who felt disposed to throw the blame upon the Company for not taking immediate steps to send assistance, but believes that aid was rendered as early as possible under the circumstances. The apparent delay in reaching the city was caused by the fact that they were compelled to move very slowly, and were obliged to send a man in advance of the train. The only means of communicating with Chicago was by Lemont to Bloomington, and by Bloomington to Chicago. Everything that could be done for the sufferers was promptly and willingly done, and he thinks no blame can attach to the officers of the road or the train.

MR. ADAMS,

a commercial traveler, at present lying up in Room No. 11 of the Briggs House, is one of the more fortunate of the unfortunate. His injuries mainly arise from scalding, although his face bears marks of severe contusion. His story is that but a couple of minutes before the explodon he entered the second-class car for the purpose of having a smoke, and sat down on the end seat behind the door. He had just lit his cigar when the shock came. The first sensation which he is able to recall was one of being thrown violently from the car, through an opening which the collision had made. Then he felt the hot water and steam just as he landed down a bank or thirty feet from the car. On coming to his senses, it seemed to him that, outside of a burn on his face, he was not badly hurt, and he climbed a fence, which he had been jerked over, in order to regain the car he had been so summarily ejected from. Before he could do this, however, he fainted, and that was the last thing he remembered till he opened his eyes and saw that he had been replaced on a train, and was being carried somewhere. His injuries are severe. His face is badly burned, especially on the left side, which is terribly swollen. His left arm also is very badly burned, the right arm somewhat less so. His chief complaint is that so little was done to relieve his sufferings while en route to Chicago, the misinformation on the part of the doctors, they were not made acquainted with the peculiar nature of the accident, hindering them from taking with them the usual appliances used for the soothing of pain ensuing from scalds.

DR. M'VICKAR.

A "scald" accident on a railroad is one of the most dreadful forms that death on the rail can take. While in an ordinary collision, the wounds of persons in an awful sense, but their expectation often indicates a greater amount of real injury than is actually the case. At an accident which occurred at a place called Shannonville, Canada, a year since, where a second-class car was thrown on top of an engine, letting loose the steam which filled it and scalded the passengers. It was remarked that many of the scalded, who died within a few hours after the accident, were, immediately after its occurrence, among the most energetic in extricating those who were unable to move from their position. During an interview with Dr. McVickar, who spent the day in relieving the sufferers, that gentleman stated that, during the earlier years of his practice, cases where such scalding accidents were comparatively unknown, he was engaged professionally to attend a number of victims of a steam-boiler explosion. It was then he learned that a man of strong constitution and nerves can, though his lungs have inhaled the super-heated vapor, live for one, two, or even three days, and during the time seem to be progressing toward recovery, and the ultimate death of some of his patients, to whom he had held out assurances of recovery, surprised him, and set him to thinking on the subject. His opinion now is that, if a man has inhaled the steam in any quantity, he must die, and says that, out of the thirty sufferers whom he yesterday visited at the hospital, the cases of at least five are helpless.

IN GENERAL.

The following telegram was received at the Pacific Hotel yesterday morning from Gov. Beveridge:

Send me the names of the citizens of Springfield, and of the attaches of the Penitentiary, killed or wounded in the recent railroad accident.

An answer was sent by Mr. James H. Raymond, who was in the city, and as soon as the Governor heard of the condition of Mr. Smith, the Warden of the Penitentiary, he telegraphed to Dr. Canisius, one of the Commissioners residing in Aurora, to go to Joliet and assume charge of the institution immediately. Dr. Canisius took a special train and reached the city in the afternoon, going to Joliet by the 9 o'clock train. Mr. Philo J. Beveridge, Private Secretary to the Governor, was with the sufferers yesterday looking after their wants and sending telegrams to their families.

THE WEST SIDE BRIDGE.

Too much praise cannot be given to the proprietors of the West Side Briggs House for their readiness to administer consolation of a substantial nature. No sooner did they hear the news than they sent out food for one hundred persons. It is true that such consolation was not needed, but it showed the disposition of the house. Failing in this, they threw the hotel open to sufferers, and Mr. Spinner placed his whole force at the disposal of the doctors, and tried to make all the sufferers who came in as comfortable as possible. The Gault House also offered shelter, and one man named Cunningham, brakeman on the train, was taken in there with a broken leg. He is doing pretty well.

THE NEWS IN SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 17.—On receipt of the intelligence here, to-day, of the terrible disaster which occurred, last night, on the Chicago & Alton Road, and the fact that so many citizens of Springfield were known to have been on the train, the greatest excitement prevailed. News was anxiously sought for, and at last it came carrying sorrow and grief into many households. Among those known to have been killed and fatally injured who were or had been residents of this city are the Hon. Jack Smith, ex-Mayor of this city, Warden of the Penitentiary; Joshua Fleury, and Noah Davelhize, both young men, and now attaches of the Illinois Penitentiary; William Little, proprietor of the omnibus line in this city, recently married. He leaves a wife but no children. Others may have been injured, but none fatally. A special train left here at 4:30 p. m. to-day, to take to Chicago the relatives and friends of those who were killed and wounded. The party was composed of Gov. John L. Beveridge, John W. Bunn, Samuel H. Jones, James H. Beveridge, Frank Fleury (brother of deceased), Capt. W. P. Emery, John Brinkerhoff, James Hill, Capt. North, Dr. Leitle, (brother of deceased), Capt. Isaac Keys, R. D. Lawrence, W. D. Richardson, Alexander Pender, and L. A. Fuller.

The parties killed were all held in high esteem, and a general sorrow has fallen upon the city.

HON. JACK SMITH

was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1820, and is consequently 53 years old. He removed to this county in 1838, with his father, and settled at Berlin. His father died in 1839, and left him the eldest of a large family of children without any support, and with an indebtedness hanging over them of $1,500. He learned the blacksmith trade, and by hard labor paid off every dollar of his father's indebtedness, which was principally debts of honor, and to this fact is attributed his hold upon the people of this county, who esteemed him highly. He was elected to the Legislature in 1852, and in 1861 was elected Sheriff. In 1864 he was appointed by Mr. Lincoln Collector of this District in place of T. R. King, from which place he was removed by Johnson. He was elected Mayor of this city in 1867, and in 1867 was appointed by legislative act a member of the first Board of State-House Commissioners. In 1869 the Board was legislated out, and Mr. Smith was not reappointed. In 1871 he was again elected Mayor by a large majority, notwithstanding the city was Democratic, and again in 1872. He came near beating Mr. Beame last fall. In this county, for State Senator. With 600 Democratic majority against him, he was only beaten by 141. He was appointed in May Warden of the Illinois Penitentiary, by Gov. Beveridge, which position he held at the time of this accident. He had no advantage of early education, and acquired by individual effort the little he possessed. He was a good business man, and leaves property worth $40,000. He was a widower, and leaves five children, the eldest a married daughter. He had many friends in this city and county.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 17.—The passengers who escaped from the wreck last night passed by here this afternoon at 3:15 in a special train for St. Louis. One of them was totally deranged, caused by the concussion of the meeting trains. Among the incidents which subsequently transpired, it is also said that the engineer of the passenger train was stricken today with brain fever, and now lies dangerously ill.

IRISH TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of temperance Irishmen was held last evening at Father Mathew Hall, on Harrison street, under the auspices of the Erin's Hope Temperance Society. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Frank Kelly, the President of the Society, who introduced the Hon. A. L. Morrison, who, in a lengthy and eloquent speech, entertained the audience. During the course of his remarks he claimed that there were already between 4,000 and 5,000 Irishmen in Chicago already enrolled in the different Irish temperance organizations, and that the reform was rapidly spreading throughout the nationality, not alone in Chicago, but throughout the country. Quite a number of those present stepped forward and enrolled themselves under the banner of the new society.

AN INCIDENT.

An amusing incident occurred on State street last Saturday. An elegantly-dressed lady with a surprising elevation of hair on the summit of her head, accidentally dropped the bonnet which surmounted it, and kept on bareheaded as if nothing unusual had occurred. A policeman picked up the frail article of dress, and carrying the lady sailing up the street with an unadorned capillary bower sticking straight into the air, concluded that it must be her property. He ran after her at full speed, and presented the bonnet with all the gallantry he could command. Blushes and confusion followed, and the lady went home fully satisfied that it was not her bonnet which had attracted so much public attention after all.

CITY ITEMS.

A sailor named Haskell, while in a small boat, had his leg crushed between two tug-boats. His recovery is doubtful.

Charles Haskill, a sailor, who lived at No. 59 Bremer street, was crushed between two tug boats on Saturday night. He died at the hospital yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Officer O'Neill was yesterday morning shot in the left shoulder by a burglar named Bridges, whom he arrested while running away from one of Pinkerton's watchmen, who caught him coming out of the back window of store 164 Dearborn street. The wound was a flesh one. The burglar had collected in the store a quantity of goods ready for removal.

War Department Weather Prognostications.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—For New England, continued high barometer, with light, fresh, variable winds, and partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Lower Lakes and thence southward to Virginia, slightly falling barometer, increasing northeasterly to southeasterly winds, and continued cool and generally clear weather. For the Middle Atlantic States, and thence southward to Florida, easterly to southerly winds, with cloudy and threatenening weather to-night, followed by clearing weather. For the Gulf States, slightly increasing pressure, lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and local rain. For Tennessee and the States of the Ohio Valley, slightly falling barometer, light easterly and southerly winds, slightly varying temperature, with partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Lake region and Northwest, less pressure, with southeasterly to southwesterly winds and areas of rain, followed by clearing and clear weather on Monday afternoon. The temperature will probably rise in Mississippi, and Missouri Valley, and over the Upper Lake region.

Result of Drunkenness.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—Three fatal accidents, all the result of drunkenness, occurred on the L. & N. R. R. to-day. West Brown, colored, attempted to get aboard of a morning train while in rapid motion, at Short Line Junction, was jerked underneath the wheels and killed. Intoxicated.

John O'Mara, an Irish section-hand, was run over at Muldrough's Hill, while lying asleep on the track, and had his head cut off from his body.

An unknown man, also a section-hand, lay down on the track near Boston Station, and was run over by a train and instantly killed.

Accidental Shooting.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—This morning, while three brothers, named Busch, were rowing about the river to pick up driftwood, the brother who served as carsman struck a cocked gun with his feet, and discharged the contents into the breast of his brother Fred at the helm. The injured boy lived about fifteen minutes.

WALL STREET.

A Bitter Conflict Between Speculators in Gold Believed to Be Imminent.

The Gould Clique Manipulating the Market for a Currency Lock-up.

A Strong Combination to Repeat the Experiences of the Memorable Black Friday.

The Bears Urgently Petition the President to Interfere.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A very bitter conflict between speculators in gold is anticipated in a short time. Jay Gould and his associates in bulling gold are contemplating the locking-up process, by which they precipitated the Black Friday panic of the fall of 1867. Their late pool, it is now certain, closed last week at 115, and a new one has been formed, which proposes to affect the market about the time the banks will be called on to advance heavily to move the Western crops. The strength of this pool can hardly be exaggerated. It is perfectly competent to look up greenbacks sufficient to derange the whole market at a critical time. So timed are the banks and money-lenders generally that, after the settlement last week at 115, and the formation of a new pool, money advanced to 5 per cent on call loans. It was the fear that the later months in the year would not be unlike those of last, when the bull pool in gold so manipulated currency as to seriously derange the market. Although the advance of the lending rate to 6 and 7 brought out capital on the street, the prize again fell to 3 and 4. There is less disposition to accommodate borrowers at prevailing rates. This extreme nervousness on the part of lenders was increased by the manner in which bulls yesterday twisted the bears of gold. The latter were offering carelessly on Friday at 114¾ to 114⅝, and no takers; but yesterday, suddenly but generally, the bull brokers took everything that was offered. One prominent bear was caught for $3,000,000, another for $1,000,000, and innumerable others in lesser sums, until the total purchases footed up $10,000,000 in a few minutes. The street was hardly aware of what had been done until the bears began to look blue at the advance from 114¾ to 115⅜, and the prospects of being higher to-morrow. Few more purchases would have sent the price even higher. This revelation of the bull policy caused astonishment and nervousness, and the money-lenders are in a panic for higher prices.

There is a steady daily demand for coin from importers, so that the bulls find a sure market for their wares at prevailing prices, be the same more or less.

The best evidences of the nervousness of the bears and indication of the strength of the bull move is found in the following appeal to the President. It is known that it emanates from the office of Rufus Hatch, a heavy bear in gold, and that it has been largely signed by the bears. It has not yet been forwarded to the President, one of Hatch's clerks being engaged in quietly securing additional signatures to it. The object is to counteract the operations of those engaged in bulling gold and locking up money:

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the undersigned, merchants, bankers, and others, doing business in the City of New York have suffered serious losses during the past year through the successful combination in Wall street speculators to lock up greenbacks at those periods when the demand for funds to move the harvest to meet the legitimate requirements of trade. As a natural result, there now exists among business men and utter want of confidence in the future, and a well-founded belief that these combinations will resume their tactics this fall. Indeed, it is well known in business circles that there is now, and has been for some time past, a clique of unscrupulous capitalists at work for its object the locking up of gold and greenbacks as soon as the regular demands upon us for moving the crops begin, and claiming that the Government dare not deviate from its usual course of non-interference in such case. The effect of this has been to cripple trade and prevent that activity in the general business of the country which would otherwise prevail. Such is the present condition of affairs in the great business and money centre of the country, and its influence is felt in every city and State. What we require is faith in the financial stability of the future, and to secure this we must have Government from the hand of the Government that its power will be used promptly and effectively to break up and destroy all cliques or combinations formed to derange the finances and injure the trade of the country. Such an assurance coming from the head of the nation, would at once inspire confidence and restore business to its natural channels.

MISSOURI MURDERS.

Fatal Shooting Affray at Granby—Additional Particulars of the Lynching Case at Fulton.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—During the exhibition of a show at Granby, Mo., on Friday, two drunken roughs, named Ben Killian and James Hill, assaulted Charles Thomas, colored, shooting him in the throat and breast, inflicting serious wounds. Thomas returned the fire, but without effect. Several other shots were fired, and Mr. Schmidt, a prominent merchant of Granby, was killed, and Mrs. Sweet and Mrs. Gage wounded. Killian Hill escaped.

Great excitement still continues at Fulton over the lynching of Peter Kesseler, for murder and stealing. Additional accounts of the affair are received, but do not differ materially from the first account. Sheriff Low and young Dunder were alive at last accounts, but their lives were despaired of. A dispatch from Fulton says Gov. Woodson, after hearing that trouble apprehended, wrote to Sheriff Low, offering if he needed assistance in preserving order. He replied that he would like to have a small force of militia, but Woodson finally concluded it would be better not to send any State troops. On the other hand, a dispatch from Jefferson City says that Sheriff Low informed the Governor that he was truly able to protect the prisoners and maintain the law. The verdict of the Coroner's jury is not yet rendered. It is said that the men engaged in the lynching are all young men, and it appears that few if any of them are known in Fulton.

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease in Kentucky—Other Reports.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—Advices to the *Courier-Journal* report the cholera prevailing extensively in Gerrard County, Ky.

In this city, last night, an Irishman, living on High street, died of cholera, and this afternoon his daughter fell a victim to the same disease.

[By Mail.]

From the Jonesboro (Ill.) Gazette, Aug. 16.

A Makanda correspondent informs us that there is no Asiatic cholera 12 miles east of that place, as reported by the telegraph newspaper reporter at Cairo. We again affirm that there is not, nor has there been, any Asiatic cholera in Southern Illinois, and the country is unusually healthy for this season of the year for all persons, except the Cairo reporter. He had better emigrate to Asia, or some other cholera country. These false reports are injurious to this portion of the State.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The *Herald* reiterates the statement that the names of sixty-one Custom-House officials, whose conduct should be investigated, has been sent to Washington, and says there is a disposition to sacrifice lesser officials to save the magnates. Statements made by men in high position at the Custom-House have tended to throw all the blame upon the Inspectors at the wharves. This has been done to save themselves, and for nothing else. The Inspectors have been abused for taking perquisites, but it is not in their power to obtain the revenue directly by any possible means. The biggest swindling is done by chief officials at their desks in the Custom-House, who are permanently stationed there, and have all the best opportunities to make arrangements and to fix bargains with the importers.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The Hon. William M. Meredith died here to-day, aged 77. He was a very prominent lawyer; Secretary of the Treasury under Taylor, and President of the present and last Constitutional Convention of this State.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The journals of Rome mention the death of Rinaldo Rinaldi, the last pupil of Canova.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—Daniel Gano, one of our oldest and best-known citizens, and an early pioneer, died to-day, in his 90th year.

The *Gazette's* Fort Wayne special says the Hon. Welhain Stewart, a prominent citizen of that place, was thrown from his buggy yesterday, and died to-day.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—In the machinery department of the Exhibition, diplomas of honor have been awarded to New York and Philadelphia. Twenty-six United States exhibitors received medals for progress, nineteen medals of merit, and eighteen certificates of excellence.

[*Herald Cable.*]

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—The declaration of the list of medals is still pending. A diploma has been given to the Board of Survey and Lighthouse Service, making a total of ten diplomas to the United States. England receives thirty.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—It is officially stated that the entire Carlist forces in Spain do not exceed 200 infantry, 400 cavalry and artillery.

One of the vessels of the National blockading fleet has been disabled by a shell.

The Carlists in the vicinity of Bilbao have fired upon Spanish, French, and English vessels. Several men on board were killed and wounded.

[*Herald Special.*]

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The *Herald* correspondent at Cartagena telegraphs that Martinez Campos besieges the city with 6,000 soldiers, two batteries, and twelve mortars.

The British fleet continues to guard the rebel frigates.

The German and British Consuls have left the city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Gladstone has been legally advised that his re-election to Parliament is not required by his assumption of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

Many coal-pits in Leicestershire have been closed, several thousand miners having struck, in consequence of dissatisfaction with the weighing system.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 17.—The Czarewitch and family are visiting the King of Denmark at Fredersenburg.

The Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, has arrived at Malmie, on his way to Fredersenburg.

Murder and Suicide.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Aug. 17.—A man named Scott, a school teacher, arrived here from Detroit on Friday, and went to his father's house, five miles from here, where he met his wife and child. They started Saturday morning for Mrs. Scott's father's place. This morning a man passing through the woods near by heard a child crying. On searching found the father and mother quite dead, with their throats cut. It is supposed that Scott cut his wife's throat and then his own. No motive can be assigned for committing the horrible deed.

Judicial Resignation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 17.—Judge Vandyke, of the County Court of this county, has sent in his resignation and left the city.

Conference with the Utes Arranged.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 17.—The Board of Indian Commissioners have made arrangements for holding a conference with the Ute Indians some time during the present month.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Arrived—Steamers Egypt and City of New York, from Liverpool.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Beeves—This week's trade has been very active. There was but a small attendance of buyers and they wished to buy at the reduced prices of last week. The receipts for the week number 874 car loads, or 7,198 head against 926 loads, or 6,661 head last week, making an excess of 1,139 head. On Saturday morning there was a good attendance of buyers from Brighton and New York. They all wanted cattle but wished to buy at their own prices. Those that were sold to the close the tendency of the market has been downward, and we note as the ruling of the market ½c decline in extra, and ¼@½c on common and medium grades. The following are the receipts of the week in car loads: Cattle, 874; sheep, 109; hogs, 222; horses, 14. Prices realized this week: Premium, $6